

ARMY



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BERDAN'S NEW BREECH-LOADER.

It will be seen by referring to the report of the Board of officers appointed to examine the merits of the various systems of breech-loading arms (published in the JOURNAL of Dec. 22d) that the plan of altering the Springfield rifle, submitted by H. BERDAN, was recommended for adoption. Since that time, however, Colonel BERDAN has been improving his plan, and the diagrams which we publish herewith illustrate the Colonel's modification as it now stands, and which is, with justice, claimed to be superior to the former method proposed, although that was recommended by the Board.

In Fig. 1 of the accompanying cuts is shown the breech of Colonel BERDAN's new gun when it is closed and ready for firing. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of the same; Fig. 3 shows the breech-block; Fig. 4 represents a side and an edge view of the cartridge shell ejector, and Fig. 5 is a transverse section of the barrel and the strap which attaches the breech-block to it, which is technically called the *spline*. The breech-block consists of a solid piece, and its hinge is attached to the top of the barrel, A, by a strap piece, C, which slides upon the spline, c, which is dovetailed transversely into and soldered to the top of the barrel. To prevent the strap-piece, C, from sliding too freely, a friction spring, e, is placed

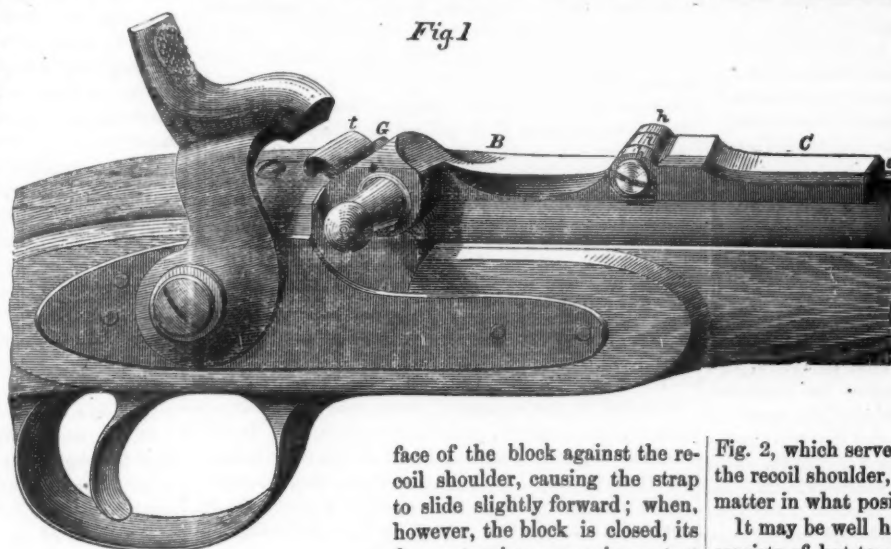
In order that the breech-block may close against the square recoil shoulder, a; the strap piece, C, is fitted so that it can slide lengthwise of the barrel on the spline, c. The sliding movement does not require to be more than one thirty-second part of an inch. The sliding is produced by the act of opening and closing the breech; it is forward at the time of opening, and backward at the time of closing. As the breech block opens there is a slight wedge-like action of the rear

the strap-piece, C. This spring, which is a U-shaped spring with a coil in the bow, is self-adjusting, and is so placed that when the breech is closed it is on its centre, pressing on the ejector in a line above the centre of the hinge-pin. When the breech is opened, at a certain point of its revolution the tooth, r, comes in contact with the rim of the cartridge, and starts it by a positive motion. The revolution of the breech, while it causes the tooth, r, to start the shell at the

same time turns the ejector, D, on the hinge-pin, by means of a pin, v, (see edge view, Fig. 4,) projecting from the side of the ejector; by the time the shell has been fairly started, the end of the spring, E, which is riveted into the edge of the ejector, has passed far enough below the centre of the hinge-pin to act with considerable force on the ejector, causing it to revolve suddenly, bringing the projection, n, against the head of the cartridge shell, which is thrown backward against the inclined surface, marked by the dotted line, s,

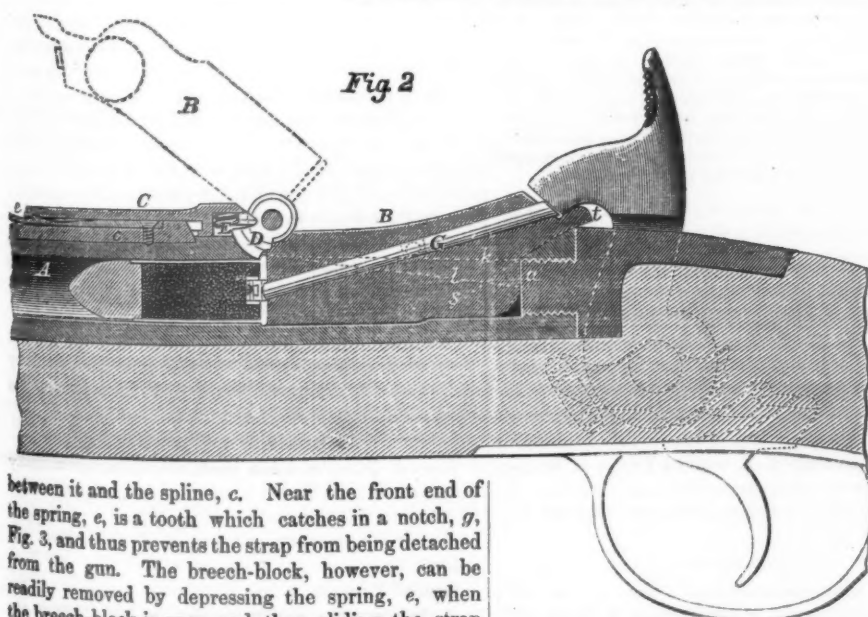
Fig. 2, which serves to guide the shell upward over the recoil shoulder, so that it is sure to be ejected, no matter in what position the gun may be placed.

It may be well here to state, that the present gun consists of but ten parts, and there is but one screw about it—the one holding the firing pin. The joint-pin of the breech-block is a pin, and not a screw, and is held in position by the spring of the ejector. As the original ALLIN gun consisted of forty-two parts, and the ALLIN gun with BERDAN retractor had 22, it will readily be seen that the present BERDAN gun is



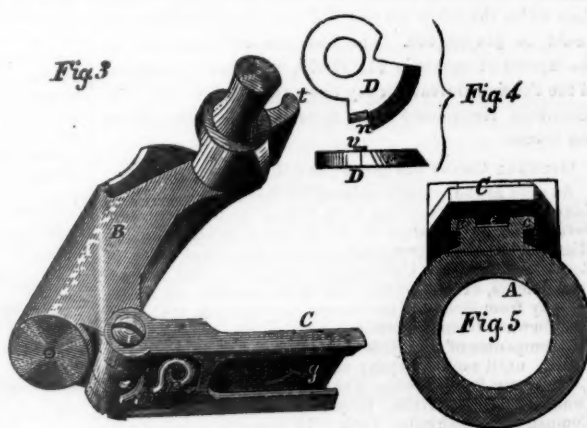
face of the block against the recoil shoulder, causing the strap to slide slightly forward; when, however, the block is closed, its face, returning, comes in contact

with a part of the face of the counter bore, the latter acting as a fulcrum; and this lever-like action of the block produces a slight backward sliding of the strap. The hammer of the gun hooks over the projection of the breech block at t, locking it, and preventing the discharge of the gun when the breech is not properly



between it and the spline, c. Near the front end of the spring, e, is a tooth which catches in a notch, g, Fig. 3, and thus prevents the strap from being detached from the gun. The breech-block, however, can be readily removed by depressing the spring, e, when the breech-block is open, and then sliding the strap off the spline. This facility of detaching the breech-block is claimed to be a great advantage; for not only can it thus be removed and carried in the pocket when the rain or dust render it desirable, but by removing it, the gun can be almost instantly disabled. Again, at the inspection of the arms of a guard, or other detail, the inspecting officer can remove the breech-block and replace it again in a very short space of time.

closed. The breech-block, B, being one solid piece, a single firing piece, G, is used in this gun. The explosion of the cartridge drives the breech block against the square recoil shoulder, and therefore locks it still more securely. The shell ejector of the gun consists of a plate, D, shown in Figs. 2, 3, 4, which turns on the pin of the hinge-joint, between the leaves of the hinge, and is operated by means of a small coiled wire spring, E, inserted in a recess in the underside of



very simple in its construction. In altering the gun no hole is cut through the bottom of the barrel, and neither the stock, lock or trimmings are cut. It is found in practice that it makes but little difference whether the ejector-spring works or not, as the gun has been fired sixteen times a minute without it, and twenty times with it.

The shells of the cartridges used by Col. BERDAN are brass, instead of copper, and are therefore much cheaper than those generally used. Brass being more elastic than copper, these cartridges contract after firing, so that there is no difficulty in extracting them, and they are also so constructed that they can be re-loaded after being once fired. The cartridges are what are called "central fire;" the priming being a

copper cap, which is water-proof, inserted in a cup formed in the head of the shell, the cap being exploded by driving it against a tent formed of the bottom of the shell and raised against the centre of the cap. The fact that these cartridges can be used several times, will make them as cheap as paper cartridges for use in peace. Guns are being altered according to BERDAN'S system, at COLT'S armory, and by Messrs. REMINGTON & SONS, of Iliou, New York, and sample guns are being sent to nearly every government of any size in the world. Colonel BERDAN'S system of alteration has been submitted to a Board of officers, appointed by the Governor of the State of New York to examine breech-loading arms, and has met with considerable favor with them. Colonel BERDAN is so well satisfied with the performances of his present gun, that he proposes to make new guns with his peculiar method of closing the breech. The BERDAN gun, in its present form, is certainly entitled to a high place on the strength of its merits, while the chances of its being largely adopted seem to be very good.

THE ARMY.

The Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL all facts in relation to regiments, or detachments of regiments, and all items of Army information of general interest.

THE House Committee on Invalid Pensions, through their chairman, Hon. SIDNEY PERHAM, of Maine, have made a report to the House of Representatives, from which it appears that the Commissioner of Pensions, in reply to a question as to what amount of money will be required to give pensions to the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812, and to the widows of such as are deceased, says that 527,654 men were enlisted for that war, and 296,916 served sixty days or more. Three-eighths of the latter number were supposed to be alive in 1859. The number of surviving widows is estimated at 23,196, making the total number of survivors 134,538. But it must be remembered that the table leaves out the estimate of 147,200 men who served only one month, and 85,538 who served over one month, but less than sixty days, which would add by the same calculation as in the table 87,277 soldiers, and 18,182 widows of soldiers, making a grand total of 239,997 survivors as alive in 1859. The bill before the committee gives pensions to all alike, irrespective of the length of service. The Commissioner estimates that the total amount of pensions for eight years would be \$77,760,000. This includes only the amount to be paid pensioners under the provisions of the bill. To this must be added the expense of disbursement for eight years, \$156,000 per annum, which gives \$1,200,000, and \$300,000 estimated for extra expenses in the Pension Bureau, and the aggregate is \$80,460,000; \$17,280,000 of which would be due in 1867. Should the bill under consideration become a law, the expenses would, in the opinion of the committee, be much larger than this estimate. The committee came to the following conclusions on the bill: The whole number of officers, soldiers, and sailors who would be entitled to pensions under the bill is 150,000, and the annual expenditures would be \$14,400,000. The Commissioner's estimate for the expense of agents is \$1,200,000, and the extra expense of the Pension Bureau for say five years, \$1,500,000. The committee recommend these facts to the consideration of the House.

GENERAL GRANT has issued the following order:

AS SOON as the recruits ordered by Special Orders No. 9, January 5, 1867, from the A. G. Office, to be sent to the Seventh U. S. Cavalry, in the Military Division of the Missouri, have been forwarded, the Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., will prepare detachments, of convenient size, of the recruits which are or may from time to time become disposable at that post, and forward them successively, under proper charge, to the companies of the Fifth U. S. Cavalry hereafter mentioned, until each company is filled, in the order named: 1. Company B, Nashville, Tenn., 17 recruits required; 2. Company D, Nashville, Tenn., 12 recruits required; 3. Company E, Nashville, Tenn., 15 recruits required; 4. Company M, Nashville, Tenn., 23 recruits required; 5. Company A, Raleigh, N. C., 30 recruits required; 6. Company I, Raleigh, N. C., 9 recruits required; 7. Company H, Aiken, S. C., 29 recruits required; 8. Company L, Aiken, S. C., 30 recruits required; 9. Company F, Winchester, Va., 6 recruits required. Upon completion of the assignment the fact will be reported to the Adjutant-General's office.

MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS, commanding Department of the Tennessee, in an order publishing the proceedings of a General Court-martial, makes the following remarks:

The proceedings and findings in the cases of Corporal ANDREW KENNEDY, privates CHARLES WILLIAMS, JOHN SMITH, and HENRY JERO, of company G, Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry, are disapproved. It appears from the record that the accused, four in number, were individually arraigned and tried upon separate charges and specifications, and that a different charge preferred against one of them only was entertained by the Court in connection with the charge common to all. It is believed that such a proceed-

ing is contrary to the rules and customs governing courts-martial. Where several persons are charged with precisely the same offence or offences, and such offence or offences are embodied in one set of charges, the accused may be conjointly tried therefor; but when an offence not common to all is charged against one or more of them, he, or they, should be tried separately.

It is considered that this irregularity is of so grave a nature that it is better to disapprove than to uphold proceedings of so doubtful a character. The prisoners will be released from confinement and returned to duty.

The attention of all officers on duty as Judge-Advocates of courts-martial is called to paragraph 893, Revised Regulations of the Army, and a strict compliance with its requirements is enjoined.

SENATOR WILSON submitted to the Senate on the 4th instant, a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting from General GRANT a plan proposed by Colonel PARKER of his staff, for establishing a permanent peace between the United States and the various Indian tribes. It embodies four principal suggestions:

First, That the management of the Indian Affairs should be transferred to the War Department; giving reasons, among which is the assumed necessity of abolishing the trading and agency system. It charges upon many agents the disposition "to avoid all trouble and responsibility, and make as much money as possible out of their offices."

Second, The establishment of Territorial Governments for the Indians.

Third, The appointment of an Inspection Board as a temporary measure, to examine the accounts of Indian agents, and inspect the goods and agricultural implements furnished to the Indians.

Fourth, A commission consisting of whites and educated Indians to visit all the tribes, hold talks with them; show them the benefits of permanent peace, and of abandonment of a nomadic life; the adoption of agricultural and pastoral pursuits; and of consolidating in one territory.

PURSUANT to instructions from Headquarters Department of the Gulf, the Twentieth U. S. Infantry, having reported at Headquarters District of Louisiana for duty, to relieve the Tenth U. S. Colored Artillery (heavy), and the Eightieth U. S. Colored Infantry, will be disposed of and stationed as follows:

Two companies, with regimental headquarters, at Baton Rouge, La.; two companies at Ship Island, Mississippi; two companies at Forts Jackson and St. Philip, La. (one at each place—considered as one post—and commanded by the senior officer present); one company at Alexandria, La.; one company at Shreveport, La.; one company at Marshall, and one company at Jefferson, Texas (both stations considered as a part of, and reporting to, the post of Shreveport).

The companies to garrison the various posts will be designated by the regimental commander, and will proceed to their respective stations without delay. The detachments of the Tenth U. S. Colored Artillery (heavy), and the Eightieth U. S. Colored Infantry, upon the arrival of the troops to relieve them, as above, will immediately concentrate for muster out of service—the former at Baton Rouge, La., and the latter at New Orleans.

THE following Circular was issued from Headquarters of the Army on the 31st ult:

The following instructions to officers on recruiting service are substituted for Circular No. 33, of November 2, 1866, from this office:

Hereafter, boys under the age of twenty-one will not be enlisted except for the purpose of learning music, and then only under authority from the Superintendent of Recruiting Service, or the Adjutant-General of the Army, after the written consent of the parent, guardian or master has been obtained. In cases where there is neither parent, guardian nor master, no enlistment will be made. In case of every recruit rejected or discharged on account of minority, whose enlistment has been made in violation of the above, recommendation will be made that the expenses incurred by the Government for such enlistment be stopped from the pay of the officer making it.

MAJOR-GENERAL HANCOCK, on the 25th ult., issued the following order, from which it will appear that the Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry are to be armed with the altered Springfield rifle:

The commanding officer of the Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry will estimate (by companies, as they are organized), for ALLEN'S alteration of the Springfield rifle, breech-loading, with a sufficient supply of suitable ammunition, and two cavalry carbine cartridge boxes for each soldier.

MAJOR-GENERAL SHERIDAN, commanding Department of the Gulf, on the 26th ult., directed the commanding officer of the Nineteenth U. S. Colored Troops to proceed with his regiment to Baltimore, Md., and report to the chief mustering officer of that State for discharge and final payment.

A BOARD of Officers was ordered to meet at the office of the chief quartermaster of the Department of the Gulf, in the city of New-Orleans, at 2 o'clock P. M., the 28th ult., or as soon thereafter as practicable, to investigate the circumstances under which Mr. James McKay substituted one of his steamships for another which was in the employ of the Quartermaster's Department, and to determine whether the substitution was necessary or justifiable, and whether, and to what extent, the interests of the Government were affected thereby. Detail for the Board: Brevet Brigadier-General A. Beckwith, C. S., U. S. Army; Brevet Brigadier-General Charles L. Fitzhugh, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant George Lee, Twenty-first U. S. Infantry.

OFFICIAL EXPOSURE OF THE INDIAN BUREAU.

TESTIMONY OF EMINENT ARMY OFFICERS.

WE demanded, only a year ago, the publication of the substantial facts gained by a Joint Congressional Committee, appointed March 3, 1865, to investigate the condition of the Indians and their treatment by the officers and agents of the Indian Bureau. We had means of knowing that these facts were of the utmost value and importance to a correct understanding of the Indian question, and we could see no reason why they were not permitted to see the light. The committee consisted of Senators DOOLITTLE, Chairman, FOSTER and NESMITH, and Representative HUBBARD, HIGBY, ROSS and WINDOM.

Senator NESMITH, who probably knows more about the Indians than all the rest of Congress, was sent in April, 1865, to inquire into the condition of the tribes in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Southern Montana. Mr. HIGBY, a representative from California, gained considerable information with regard to the Indians in his State. Judge HUBBARD, representative from Western Iowa, and Mr. WINDOM, representative from Minnesota, was assigned to the inspection of Indian affairs in Minnesota, Nebraska and Dakota.

The committee began their labors March 7, 1865, by the examination of some witnesses, at Washington, in regard to the "Chivington massacre," so called, which was currently supposed to have been one of the causes of the general Indian uprising in the Spring and Summer of that year. In May the committee set out for an extended tour over the Plains, starting from Fort Leavenworth, where they were furnished with transportation and a military escort by General POPE. They went thence to New Mexico, and from there up to Denver, returning by way of the Platte. A large quantity of testimony was taken at different points in Colorado in regard to the Chivington massacre.

Before commencing their journey the chairman of the committee, Senator DOOLITTLE, sent a circular to those Army officers who had had the longest experience in Indian matters. This circular contained twenty-three interrogatories, covering the whole subject. Among those who responded to this circular were General POPE, Colonel I. T. SPRAGUE, his Chief of Staff, General CARLETON, Colonel "KIT" CARSON, Assistant Inspector-General DAVIS, General S. WRIGHT, Colonel MARCY, and Inspector-General United States Army. Several Indian agents were also interrogated in a similar manner.

It will be seen that the investigation was one of the most thorough and sweeping ever conducted by a Congressional committee, and one which involved unusual time, trouble and expense. The main results are now before us in the shape of an appendix to the committee's report, printed in a volume of nearly five hundred and fifty pages. It consists of the separate supplementary reports of Senator NESMITH and of Representatives HIGBY and HUBBARD; of the examination of witnesses in regard to the Chivington massacre; of the official record of the administration by General CARLETON of the Military District of New Mexico, and of the answers to Mr. DOOLITTLE'S interrogatories.

Whoever is yet uninformed as to the condition, past and present, of our Indian affairs, will here find full and abundant information. If any one is yet in doubt as to the causes of our Indian troubles, and as to the proper remedies, this volume will dissipate his incredulity. Any remaining question as to the corruption prevalent in the Indian Bureau would soon be settled by a perusal of the conclusive proofs it presents. Were its contents generally known there would be a universal demand for the instant abolition of this corrupt and mischievous Bureau, and the return of the administration of Indian affairs to the War Department, where it formerly belonged and was wisely and honestly wielded.

We have already given some extracts from Senator NESMITH'S scathing exposure of the frauds perpetrated by Indian agents. It constitutes but a small portion of the black record before us.

TESTIMONY OF GENERAL POPE.

General POPE, who has most ably and systematically fought the Bureau for years, refers to his previous communications to the Government, which contain the fullest exposure of the evils of our present Indian system yet made.

General POPE also says:

Aside from any question whether the Indian agents appointed from civil life, and for small political services, or the officers of the Army, commanding on the frontier, are most likely to administer honestly and faithfully a public trust, involving heavy disbursements of money and goods, and opportunities for land speculations and other species of fraud, it seems to me very clear that the present divided jurisdiction of Indian affairs is the worst possible arrangement. When the Indians are at war with the whites, the duty of controlling them falls upon the Army. The moment the Indians exhibit, or are supposed to exhibit, a desire for peace, the civil agents step in to make it.

Of course there is, and must always be, debatable ground

between a condition of war and a condition of peace, upon which the military and civil officers are rarely agreed. Conflicts of authority and of jurisdiction and differences of opinion are constantly arising which have no result, except to render the whole management of Indian relations inefficient, to say no worse. The Indian agents, influenced by contractors, by traders, and by the merchants from whom Indian supplies are bought, are constantly anxious to make treaties of peace with Indians. Every such treaty involves the expenditure of much money, and the oftener treaties are made the larger are the profits to everybody except the Indian and the Government. Officers of the Army, who have spent their whole lives on the frontier, and who are held responsible for every murder, every robbery, and every irregularity committed by Indians, and whom long experience has made familiar with Indian character and habits, are better qualified, perhaps, to judge of the proper time and proper circumstances to make a treaty with Indians, and of the most judicious terms of such a treaty, in view of future quiet, than a civil agent, recently appointed, who has no experience whatever of frontier life, and no practical knowledge whatever of the business with which he is intrusted, nor of the people with whom he is to deal. Whether this is so or not, it is quite certain that a business thus divided between two departments, acting independently of each other—except so far as they may choose to act in concert—must be done in an inefficient and unsatisfactory manner. It is my opinion, as I doubt not, it is the opinion of every man who has ever considered the matter, that the whole management of the Indians should be confided to one branch of the Government, and not confused and distracted by the operations of two sets of officials, differing in opinion and embarrassing each other by conflicting action.

COLONEL SPRAGUE'S TESTIMONY.

Colonel SPRAGUE—well known here as Adjutant-General of the State during a portion of the war—next testifies. He had had extensive experience with the Indians for nearly twenty years. He says:

I have seen the trader present to an Indian woman a mere scrap of paper with a few figures upon it as evidence of her indebtedness, and when she hesitated she was seized and the money wrested from her clenched hand, while her children were crying around her. If a white man or an Indian interposed he did it at the hazard of his life. General CASS, then Governor of Michigan, in 1830 and 1831, required the Indian agent to put the money into the hand of the Indian, and let him pay the trader, instead of the agent paying it from his table, thus recognizing the account of the trader without the Indian having anything to say in the matter. I have known instances where the agent had a percentage upon all money that he would pay into the hands of the trader. However stringent the orders were in the payment of annuities or in making treaties, my experience has taught me that money, enough of it, and paid at the right time in a secret manner, generally abrogated all laws and regulations.

And again:

The Indian affairs of our country should be, as I have briefly stated, under the control of the War Department. Experience upon the frontier has shown me the necessity of this. There can be no division of authority in those delicate and responsible duties. In times of difficulty the War Department is compelled to exert its authority to restore order and punish offenders; and unless this can be exercised without being embarrassed by acts of agents acting under instructions from another department, the efforts of the military will prove unavailing, and result in causing the Indian to doubt the fidelity as well as the power of our Government. I am satisfied the Indian can be made a valuable auxiliary force in protecting the frontier. The policy of our Government has been generous and kind, but from numerous causes, it has been perverted.

GENERAL CARLETON'S TESTIMONY.

General CARLETON, also an officer of very long experience, endorses the statement of Assistant Inspector-General DAVIS, who says:

The misapplication of money, goods, etc., appropriated by Congress for our Indians, much of which has gone to enrich appointees of the Indian Bureau and their friends; the deceptions often practised to secure their annuities, and induce them to cede away their lands, as was the case in Minnesota, where certain bands were persuaded and coerced to cede away lands belonging to the Yanktonais, which was one of the principal causes of the late Indian war there, and the massacre of over two thousand people, with the destruction of much valuable property; the interference in their social relations by the not unfrequent taking and prostitution of their squaws, forcibly, or without their consent; and the introduction of illicit trade among them by lawless frontiersmen, particularly in intoxicating liquor, destroying their domestic peace and happiness, and inciting them to acts of hostility upon the white inhabitants; the unauthorized and make-shift promises, too often made them to gratify the cupidity and desires of the appointees of the Indian Department and others, or to shield them temporarily from anticipated violence or attacks from the Indians; and the variable course pursued by different Indian superintendents and agents for the management of our Indian tribes, due to their ignorance of the character and wants of the Indians, or a desire to promote selfish interests, sufficiently prove, I think, that the present system for their government is not a just, honest and consistent one.

"KIT" CARSON'S TESTIMONY.

Colonel "KIT" CARSON, whose sterling integrity is as widely respected on our frontier as is his prowess as an Indian fighter, says:

The rule for the government of Indians should be strong enough to inspire their respect and fear, yet protecting them from both internal dissension and external aggression. This can only be effected by a military rule, and I am therefore of opinion that the sole control of the Indians should be vested with the War Department. As at present managed, jealousies among the employes of the different departments naturally exist, and they are too

often actuated by feelings of prejudice, which result in a want of that harmonious coöperation of action in the execution of official duties so necessary to effect successful results. Indian agents appointed solely by political influence, are often swayed by feelings of personal gain in the transaction of their business, making the Government appear to act in bad faith toward the savages; then making promises, impossible to fulfil, to shield themselves from attack, they excite feelings of hostility that can only be quenched in blood. To this cause, and that of repeated acts of aggression on the part of the numerous reckless frontiersmen that swarm upon the borders of the Indian territory, may be attributed many, if not most, Indian wars, massacres and murders, extending from Minnesota to California.

He says further:

Commanding officers of posts on Indian reservations should be *de facto* Indian agents; then, representing the power of the Government, by inflicting punishment for misdeeds, and being also dispenser of its benefits, they will be looked up to with increased respect and fear, while the benefit in a point of economy is undoubted. This system would seem to afford greater checks to the accomplishment of frauds, and greater facilities for their detection when perpetrated.

GENERAL HOFFMAN'S TESTIMONY.

General HOFFMAN, Commissary-General of Prisons during a portion of the war, says:

In my opinion, the Bureau of Indian Affairs should be placed under the control of the War Department. I have seen much abuse in the management of Indian affairs by Indian agents, who are under little or no tangible responsibility. The responsibility of an officer of the Army is direct and immediate, having other eyes upon him than the simple Indians, and the chance of honesty and integrity to the Government and to the Indians is almost insured. A storekeeper and treasurer might be appointed from civil life, to be under the control of and responsible to the officer in charge. An Indian agent has no influence with Indians beyond what he obtains by having in his hands the distribution of annuities or presents, and if they behave well it is in the hope of reward—not through the fear of punishment. If the authority over them is in the hands of an officer of the Army, his authority is enforced by the troops he commands, and their presence exercises a much greater influence over them than promise of reward or any threat of punishment at a future day.

GENERAL SULLY'S TESTIMONY.

General SULLY, an old and successful Indian fighter, says:

The Indian Department unquestionably should be under the War Department. It is to the troops the friendly Indian looks for protection against hostile bands, and from the troops the agent or trader calls for protection, when his Indians, exasperated at repeated impositions, threaten to take his life. The Secretary of the Interior may believe one policy the best to adopt toward certain bands, and the Secretary of War may think it necessary to act quite differently. Thus different orders are issued to the agents and to the troops. Frequently Indians become so troublesome it is necessary to turn them over to the hands of the military entirely, and in the midst of the war, before peace and quiet are established, the agent or some other official is empowered to make a treaty and pay the Indians large sums to behave themselves, thus greatly interfering with military success. It is a common saying among Indians, that when they are in want of more annuities, all they have to do is to kill a few white men and steal a few horses.

GENERAL MARCY'S TESTIMONY.

General MARCY, Senior Inspector-General of the Army, and the greater part of whose third of a century of Army service has been among the Indians, says:

I am of opinion, from all I have learned of men who have had good opportunities of judging, and from my own observations, that a great portion of the money which has been sent out for payment to the northwestern Indians during the past ten years has never reached them. I would therefore discontinue all money annuities, as they only serve to fill the pockets of agents and traders, and furnish whiskey to the Indians; but if these annuities are to be continued, I would restore the functions of disbursing agents to the commanding officers of military posts, and require the payments to be made in presence of the subordinate commissioned officers. This will insure a perfectly just and equitable distribution of the money among the Indians.

I would not allow a trader to go among them, but place such articles as are necessary and useful in the hands of the commanding officers of military posts, to be distributed from time to time as the Indians need them.

If any one objects to the system I have recommended, I would ask him if he has ever heard of a single instance where the Indians were ever defrauded of a dollar of their annuities during the time they were disbursed through military channels. I would also ask him if he has not heard of many instances where poor men were appointed Indian agents, and who, after four years' service upon a salary of \$1,800 a year, retired to private life with large fortunes. If he answers the last question in the negative, I am forced to acknowledge that I have heard of many instances.

ADMISSIONS OF INDIAN AGENTS.

So much for the military testimony, which comes from the men who have had the most experience in Indian matters. It is entirely disinterested, for the change of administration desired by all of them would not add a cent to their pay, while increasing their responsibilities. The testimony of the Indian agents must, of course, be received differently. Their official existence, with their regular pay and irregular profits, depends on a continuance of the Bureau. Men who are shrewd enough to save in a few years a small fortune out of a merely living salary can be

depended on to look out for their own interests in giving information which may affect their official tenures. Following an ancient rule in evidence, we will extract the admissions of one of these men, Mr. JOHN WARD, Indian agent in New Mexico, who says:

Under the present policy an Indian agent is not safe in his position, and he cannot feel otherwise; in fact, he is a temporary "machine," subject not only to political influences, but also to the malice of any one of his enemies who might think proper to get up something against him, and have him removed from office, with a view either to secure the same for himself or some one of his favorites, or even to gratify his malice, without giving the agent a chance to defend himself, as it is now the case; which, under the policy recommended, could not well be done without a proper investigation, which would give the agent a chance to prove whether he was innocent of the charges or otherwise. This, as a matter of course, would make an agent feel more secure in his position, and would make him act more independently in the management of his affairs, and would, at the same time, make him take more interest in the affairs of the Government, knowing, as he would, that so long as he acted honestly and faithfully toward the Government and the Indians under his charge, not only his office was secured, but also that he had nothing to fear from politics nor any other outside pressure.

Under the present system an Indian agent, as well as others, is compelled in most cases to meddle in politics, either to obtain his office in the first place, or afterward to retain the same; and he cannot but make both enemies and friends. Thus, while the former are arrayed against him, many of the latter invariably expect him to bestow upon them his public favors, which the agent cannot well avoid, and it is not unfrequently that favors thus bestowed operate against the interests both of the Government and the Indians.

Agent DAVIS, of Wisconsin, also admits that

If the western or southwestern tribes are to continue in a hostile attitude, it is quite possible that the War Department would manage the affairs of the Bureau better, for the time being, than the Interior Department.

Agent HARLAN testifies:

Of the amount paid to the Indians nominally by the Government, I think it would be safe to say more than ninety-nine per cent was actually paid to the traders, and less than one per cent to the Indians. I only saw seven dollars paid to an Indian. When an Indian's name was called a trader stated his claim; the Indian said "Uh!" Whether that was yes or no I could not say, but the money was paid to the trader.

Question. What proportion is received by the traders for goods and supplies already advanced?

Answer. In the only payment I ever saw made, the proportion was as I stated in the preceding answer. It was all claimed, and nobody disputed it, for goods and supplies already advanced.

TESTIMONY OF EX-INDIAN AGENTS.

ABRAM BENNETT, ex-Indian agent, says:

The War Department would certainly be the most economical department under which to place the Indian Bureau, and I see no good reason why it would not be as good for the interest of the Indian.

Another retired agent, Mr. ELDER, says:

I hardly had an idea there was any one connected with the Indian Bureau who desired to prevent, on the other hand aided to open wide the avenues of plunder, so the dividends would be the larger. The eight per cent. would be increased to ten, and peradventure fifteen. Combinations, well and fully organized and confidentially carried on for the last few years and now, that no Indian agent dare raise his voice against to expose, for fear of removal through the paid services and influence of one who worked with him. That combination has cost the Government and Indians more than one-half of a million in the last year. The old American Fur Company never had as much power in the Indian Bureau. The only character they ever had has been acquired by the countless thousands of ill-gotten gains.

Already their conduct has brought disgrace upon an administration I have labored for over twenty years to bring into power; and in many instances Buchanan's administration is shaded. Nor have they ceased since your advent into and through Kansas; your visit and investigation has no terror to them. The place to investigate Indian frauds is Leavenworth, Lawrence and Fort Gibson; I know nothing of further west.

The combination runs through all the ramifications of commissioners, superintendents, agents, contractors and traders.

OPINION OF GOVERNOR EVANS.

Governor EVANS, of Colorado, ex-officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs, says:

My judgment can only be given from actual observation as to the wild or nomadic tribes. I have little doubt that they can be more successfully and economically managed by the War Department. The necessity of a force to keep them quiet is too palpable to be denied; and if the entire management is committed to the military, it would harmonize the influences and authority of their management, and prevent misunderstandings and conflicts which confuse the untutored Indian and create distress.

TESTIMONY OF A MISSIONARY.

Mr. MAXFIELD, missionary to the Pawnees, says:

My opinion is, in regard to Indian affairs and the present system, that they are miserable failures. Millions of money have been spent, thousands of lives sacrificed, and yet that the Government has signally failed either to civilize the Indians or to secure the safety of the frontiers is patent to all; it can never be done under the present system. No wholesome fear of the Government has been impressed on their minds. Deal with them as with other men, and we have nothing to fear. As long as the Government continues to buy their friendship, so long will it be held in contempt. Give him his rights and make him amenable to the laws of the land as other men, and protect him in

the enjoyment of his rights, and most of the embarrassments inseparable from the present system will disappear. Let them not be made the prey and sport of political favoritism to be plundered by every dishonest and broken down politician who voted for a member of Congress. If such persons must have place for services received, let them not be placed where their peculations, by inflaming the passions of savages, will endanger the lives of innocent women and children. It is susceptible of the clearest proof that the present hostilities of our western Indians were precipitated if not caused by the malpractices of Government officers. The cause of the war declared by the Brulé Sioux was the result of a wanton and unprovoked attack upon them by the instrumentality of the old agent of this tribe. At the very time of this attack their camp was on the hill above Cottonwood, and they held unrestrained intercourse with the garrison there until some time after the attack upon them near here by the United States troops.

WHAT A NEW MEXICAN SAYS.

Mr. MARTINEZ, a New Mexican, who has had half a century's experience among the Indians, says:

To the twentieth question, as to where the Commission on Indian Affairs ought to be located, whether in the War or Interior Department, I think it ought to be in the former, owing to their good information in matters relating to the Indian insurrections, treaties of peace, and everything pertaining to them, beside being more connected and in accordance with the labors of the War Department.

We may have again occasion to refer to this subject, as the Chivington massacre deserves a separate article.

CONGRESS.

The most important event of the week is the nearly simultaneous introduction into the Senate (by Mr. WILSON) and into the House (by Mr. STEVENS) of an elaborate bill for the revival of military jurisdiction in the South. In another place we discuss this measure at length.

The bill recently introduced by Mr. WILSON, providing for an increase of the pay of Army officers, was reported back from the Military Committee, and ordered to be printed. Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill providing that the act authorizing the payment of certain demands for quartermaster's stores and subsistence supplies furnished to the United States, shall not be construed to authorize the settlement of claims for stores taken or furnished for the use of the armies, nor for the use or injury to real estate, or personal property by military authority or troops of the United States, where the claim originated during the late Rebellion in any State declared in insurrection by the proclamation of July 1, 1862, excepting to the loyal citizens of the States of West Virginia and Tennessee. An amendment was adopted including West Virginia within the exception. A proposition to amend so as to except all States and districts which in December, 1862, were under the control of the United States military authorities, and remained so during the war. The bill was passed and now goes to the Senate for concurrence in the first amendment.

A resolution offered by Mr. SUMNER was adopted, instructing the Committee of Naval Affairs to inquire into the management of the Navy-yard at Charlestown, and especially whether any ship has been sent to sea recently with rotten timbers, endangering her safety. A resolution offered by Mr. KIRKWOOD was also adopted, instructing the Military Committee to inquire what legislation is necessary for the relief of discharged soldiers who have lost their papers, etc., and to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. GRIMES, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported, with amendments, the bill defining the rank of Admiral and staff officers in the Navy, and crediting volunteer officers of the naval and marine service who may be transferred to the Regular service with the sea service performed by them as volunteer officers. Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Committee on Finance, reported, with verbal amendments, the bill making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions for the year ending June 30, 1868. The bill appropriates \$33,280,000.

The House disposed of a large number of bills etc., from the Military Committee, as follows:

In reference to the publication of a work illustrative of the late war; which was laid on the table. The House bill to amend the act of July 28, 1866, fixing the military peace establishment of the United States; also laid on the table.

The House bill declaring and fixing the rights of volunteers as a part of the army. The bill provides that, in computing the length of service of any officer, in order to determine what allowances of additional or longevity rations he is entitled to, and fixing the relative ranks of officers, there shall be taken into account the time such officer actually served, whether continuously or otherwise, as a commissioned officer, either in the Regular Army or Volunteer service, since April 19th, 1861; passed.

The House bill to extend to general officers and officers of the retired list the benefit of the additional ration for every five years' service was passed.

The House bill to amend the act establishing the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, so as to provide that directors may retain their positions after being elected members of Congress, was passed.

The House joint resolution donating to the State of Ohio the buildings, sheds, furniture, lumber, and other property of Camp Chase, Ohio, to be used in the erection of the State Asylum for the Insane, was passed.

The House joint resolution for the reduction of the military reservation of Fort Riley, and to grant lands for bridge purposes to the State of Kansas, was passed.

The House joint resolution to pay Lieutenant JOHN H. HANLIN, late first Lieutenant Seventh Michigan Cavalry, his pay as second Lieutenant from July, 1864, to March, 1864, was passed.

The House joint resolution to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims to the cases of claims for quartermaster's stores and subsistence supplies actually furnished to the troops under Major-General LEW WALLACE's command during the MORAN raid into Indiana and Ohio in the summer of 1863, was passed.

The House joint resolution for the payment of officers and enlisted men attached to General WILSON's brigade, who were not actually mustered into the service on account of capture or otherwise, was passed.

The House bill to pay OLIVER LUMFREY, first Lieutenant First New York Cavalry, from March 30, 1865, to June 13, 1865, was passed.

Mr. STORREY, from the same committee, reported a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1860, providing for the payment of horses lost in the service, so as to include horses lost by drowning, etc., in transportation; which was passed.

Mr. MARSTON, from the same committee, reported a bill recognizing the organization of Captain DAVID BEATTY's company of scouts in Tennessee as if they had been regularly mustered into the service of the United States; which was passed. Also a bill for the payment of bounties to the soldiers of the One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers; which was placed on the table. Also a bill to repeal the twelfth section of the act of July 17, 1862, to define and pay the emoluments of certain officers of the Army; which was passed. Also a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to adjust the claim of D. RANDOLPH MARTIN, assignee of the Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria Railway Company, for the use and occupation of the road by the United States from January, 1862, till August, 1864; which was passed.

Mr. ANSON, from the same committee, reported a bill amending the Bounty act of July 28, 1866, so as to allow soldiers who have lost their discharges to make proof of service, etc., to the Second Auditor's Bureau; which was passed. Also a bill authorizing the purchase from the San Francisco Society of ground adjoining the Allegheny Arsenal at Pittsburgh, Pa., with a spring thereon, at the cost of \$3,900; which was passed. Also a bill to pay to the soldiers and non-commissioned officers of the Twenty-first New York Cavalry travelling expenses to the amount of \$250 each from Colorado Territory, where they were mustered out of service, to the place of enlistment; passed.

Mr. BLAINE, from the same committee, reported a joint resolution to raise the pay of clerks at Springfield Armory from \$800 to \$1,200 per annum; passed.

Mr. DEMING, from the same committee, reported a joint resolution to refund \$953 to CHARLES B. WILDER, late captain and assistant quartermaster; passed.

Mr. ROUSSEAU, from the same committee, reported a bill to pay to WALTER WHITAKER pay and allowances as Colonel of the Sixth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry from September, 1861, to January, 1862; passed.

Mr. DONNELLY introduced a bill allowing transportation and bounty to soldiers who were discharged for the purpose of accepting civil service under the Government; referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. BLAINE, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution to pay STEPHEN O. JONES pay and allowances as first lieutenant of cavalry for the time he actually served as aide-de-camp on the staff of General NELSON and General GEORGE H. THOMAS prior to being mustered into the United States service. It was read three times and passed.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the same committee, reported back a number of memorial bills, etc., referred to it, which were laid on the table. Also a bill fixing the pay and allowances of the quartermaster sergeant of the engineer battalion the same as that of the sergeant major of the same battalion. It was read three times and passed. Also a bill to provide for the issue of certificates of service to officers and soldiers of the Volunteers, the certificates to be neatly engrossed on parchment, and to set forth the date of entering the service, the rank, the date of discharge, etc., and the legal representatives to be entitled to the certificate in case of the death of the person entitled to it; it was read three times and passed. Also, a bill donating a portion of Fort Leavenworth military reservation for the exclusive use of a public road; read three times and passed. Also, a bill to authorize the payment of prize money to officers and enlisted men of the signal corps of the Army who served on board of Admiral FARROUT's fleet in the action in Mobile Bay on the 5th of August, 1864; read three times and passed.

Mr. KETCHAM, from the same committee, reported a joint resolution to pay Captain JAMES KELLY, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, and formerly of the Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, the pay and allowances of a captain in active service from the 24th of June, 1864, to the 31st of October, 1866. Read three times and passed.

Mr. BLAINE, from the same committee, reported a bill to amend the Army bill of the 28th of July, 1866, so as to place the Judge-Advocate, thereby authorized to be retained in service, on the same footing as other officers of the general staff in relation to tenure of office, etc. Read three times and passed.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the same committee, reported a bill to authorize the Secretary of War to convey, in fee simple, lots of ground that have been heretofore granted for use as sites for churches and other charitable and educational purposes, at Harper's Ferry, W. Va. Read three times and passed. Also joint resolution directing the purchase, by the Secretary of War, of David's Island, in Long Island Sound, for \$38,500, in accordance with the terms of the lease of SIMON LELAND, dated April 13, 1862, and renewed March 30, 1863, by which the island was leased to and is now occupied by the United States. After some discussion for and against the measure, Mr. RANDALL moved to lay it on the table. Negatived, yeas 64 to nays 73. The joint resolution was then passed.

Mr. O'NEIL introduced a bill supplementary to the bounty act of July 28, 1866, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. WARD, presented a petition of fifty-one leading citizens of Elmira, N. Y., in favor of the restoration of Commander AMON K. HUGHES to the active list in the Navy. It was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. Mr. FARNSWORTH, by unanimous consent introduced a joint resolution giving the thanks of Congress to EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War; General M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel JAMES M. MOORE, Assistant Quartermaster, for their persevering labors in obtaining the names of those who died, whether of wounds received in battle, disease or starvation in Rebel prisons, and publishing them on the rolls of honor of the Nation. It was read three times and passed.

The enacting clause of the Fortification bill was struck out, which is a rejection of the bill. Mr. SCHENCK offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Naval Committee "to inquire into the propriety of an immediate removal of the United States Naval Academy from its present location, in the State of Maryland, to some point in a loyal State where the pupils of the institution will be secure against the surrounding of pestilence and social influences hostile to the National Government, which now predominates at Annapolis, and report by bill or otherwise."

The Indian Appropriation bill gave rise to a lively discussion on the relative expense of managing the Indians under the War Department and under the Interior Department. The bill was ultimately recommitted, with instructions to report it back, excluding all appropriations not necessary to carry out the treaty stipulations or maintain Indians now in the custody of the United States.

An interesting event was the visit of Generals GRANT and SHERIDAN to the House. The latter was formally introduced to the members by the Speaker, amid great enthusiasm.

TWENTY-FIFTH U. S. INFANTRY.

The following is a roster of the officers of the Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry (late Second battalion Sixteenth U. S. Infantry). The headquarters of the regiment are at Memphis, Tennessee:

Colonel Gordon Granger, Brevet Major-General; station unknown, on leave of absence.

Lieutenant-Colonel Emory Upton, Brevet Major-General; station, West Point, N. Y., on duty before a tactical Board.

Major Peter T. Swaine, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel; station, Memphis, Tenn., commanding regiment and post.

First Lieutenant George J. Madden; station, Memphis, Tenn., regimental and post Adjutant.

First Lieutenant David Parkinson; station, Memphis, Tenn., regimental and post Quartermaster.

Captains—Edwin F. Townsend, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel (A); station, Memphis, Tenn., commanding company.

Francis A. Davies (F); station, West Point, N. Y., Principal Assistant Professor of French. John Christopher, Brevet Major (D); station, Chicago, Ill., on general recruiting service. Jacob Kline, Brevet Major (B); station, Chattanooga, Tenn., commanding post and detachment Twenty-fifth Infantry. Thomas J. Durbin (G); station, Memphis, Tenn., commanding company. Edgar R. Kellogg, Brevet Major (E); station unknown, on general recruiting service. Charles A. M. Estes (C); station unknown, not joined. Felix H. Torbett (H); station, Memphis, Tenn., commanding company. Roswell M. Sawyer (I); station, St. Louis, Mo., on staff of Lieutenant-General Sherman; died at St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 26, 1866.

First Lieutenants—John T. Mackey (E); station, Keokuk, Iowa, on general recruiting service. Francis H. Ross (F); station, Chattanooga, Tenn., commanding company, Quartermaster and Acting Commissary Subsistence of Post. Cass Durham (B); station unknown, not joined. Walter Comstock (A); station unknown, not joined. Charles R. Paul (H); station, Memphis, Tenn., commanding company. William J. Kyle (C); station, Memphis, Tenn., commanding company.

Second Lieutenants—William A. Miller (E); station, Chattanooga, Tenn., commanding company. Henry H. Adams (D); station, Chattanooga, Tenn., commanding company. William Conway (A); station, Memphis, Tenn., present. James H. Baldwin (G); station, Memphis, Tenn., commanding company. Joseph M. Kennedy (B); station, Chattanooga, Tenn., post and detachment Adjutant. L. M. O'Brien (F); station unknown, not joined. Samuel Craig (H); station, Memphis, Tenn., present. William H. Hugo (C); station, Memphis, Tenn., present. Thomas M. Canton (I); station, Memphis, Tenn., present.

ORDERS FROM HEADQUARTERS GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

LIEUTENANT Geo. W. Taylor, Twenty-third U. S. Infantry, having reported at these headquarters in compliance with telegraphic instructions from the Adjutant-General's Office, has been ordered to report to the Commanding Officer, Fort Columbus, N. Y. Harbor, for duty.

The following named officers have been ordered to report to Colonel Hayden, commanding Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, for duty in conducting recruits to their regiments: Brevet Captains, L. Pettes, Twenty-ninth Infantry, Boston, Mass.; W. C. Green, First Infantry, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mason Jackson, Twenty-fourth Infantry, Cleveland, Ohio; E. D. Harding, Twenty-seventh Infantry, Lancaster, Pa.; J. A. Snyder, Third Infantry, New York city; Lieutenant Constant Williams, Seventh Infantry, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

A leave of absence for four days has been granted Brevet Major H. Haymond, Captain Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry.

Brevet Colonel J. Hayden, commanding Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, has been directed to forward twenty-five recruits to Battery C, Third Artillery, at Omaha, Nebraska, via Chicago, Ill., and Clinton, Iowa.

The Commanding Officer Newport Barracks, Ky., has been ordered to forward fifty-eight recruits to the Twentieth U. S. Infantry, and order the commanding officer of the detachment to report to Major-General Sheridan.

The Commanding Officer at Governor's Island has been ordered to forward one hundred and eighty recruits to the Twentieth Infantry and order the commanding officer of the detachment to report to Major-General Sheridan.

Brevet Major F. D. Ogilby, Captain Thirty-third Infantry, has been ordered to report to Colonel Hayden for duty to conduct recruits to the Twentieth U. S. Infantry.

Brevet Major D. H. Kinzie, First Lieutenant Fifth Artillery, has been relieved from duty at Chicago, Ill., and ordered to report to Commanding Officer Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, for duty.

ORDERS TO QUARTERMASTERS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 2, 1867.

General Orders No. 6.

The following memorandum of orders and instructions issued by the Quartermaster-General or received at this office during the week ending February 2, 1867, is published for the information of officers of the Quartermaster's Department.

(Signed) D. H. RUCKER,

Acting Quartermaster-General,

Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

Under general authority conferred by the Secretary of War on the Quartermaster-General, on the 21st of March, 1865, Brevet Major C. W. Folsom is hereby detailed as a member of the Board constituted to examine and audit certain vouchers issued by B. F. Simpson, late Captain and Acting Assistant Quartermaster, and M. H. Insley, late Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, vice Brevet Colonel C. B. Wagner, who has been mustered out of the military service of the United States. Special Orders No. 4, Quartermaster-General's Office, January 24, 1867. Leave of absence for twenty days is hereby granted to Captain George H. Weeks, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army. Special Orders No. 4, Military Division of the Pacific, January 4, 1867.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS SINCE JANUARY 25, 1867.

JANUARY 25.—The leave of absence granted to Brevet Captain F. Fuger, Fourth U. S. Artillery, by Paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 11, dated Headquarters General Recruiting Service, New York City, January 18, 1867, is hereby extended thirty days.

Permission to delay reporting to Brevet Major-General Butterfield, Superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York City, until February 21, 1867, is hereby granted First Lieutenant Manuel Eyre, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry.

JANUARY 26.—Brevet Major John L. Woods, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, will report in person to the Commanding General and to the Chief Quartermaster Department of the Arkansas for assignment to duty in that Department in connection with disinterring.

JANUARY 28.—Permission to delay joining his regiment for thirty days from this date is hereby granted Captain John M. Bacon, Ninth U. S. Cavalry (colored).

As soon as the recruits ordered by Special Orders No. 9, January 5, 1867, from this office, to be sent to the Seventh U. S. Cavalry, in the Military Division of the Missouri, have been forwarded, the Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., will prepare detachments of convenient size of the recruits which are or may from time to time become disposable at that post and forward them successively, under proper charge, to the companies of the Fifth U. S. Cavalry hereafter mentioned, until each company is filled in the order named: 1. Company B, Nashville, Tenn., 17 recruits required; 2. Company D, Nashville, Tenn., 12 recruits required; 3. Company E, Nashville, Tenn., 15 recruits required; 4. Company M, Nashville, Tenn., 23 recruits required; 5. Company A, Raleigh, N. C., 30 recruits required; 6. Company I, Raleigh, N. C., 19 recruits required; 7. Company H, Aiken, S. C., 29 recruits required; 8. Company L, Aiken, S. C., 30 recruits required; 9. Company F, Winchester, Va., 6 recruits required.

The telegraphic order of the 26th instant, from this office, granting Captain H. C. Corbin, Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry (colored), permission to delay joining his regiment until February 10, 1867, is hereby confirmed.

JANUARY 29.—The leave of absence granted Brevet Captain W. E. Van Reed, Fifth U. S. Artillery, in Special Orders No. 554, November 6, from this office, is hereby extended one month.

The band of the Second U. S. Infantry, now stationed at Louisville, Kentucky, is hereby transferred, as the post band at that post, and will be mustered accordingly.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for fifteen days is hereby granted First Lieutenant Francois S. Dodge, Ninth U. S. Cavalry (colored).

The telegraphic order of the General-in-Chief, dated January 17, 1867, directing Brevet Major-General T. J. Wood, Colonel Second U. S. Cavalry, to come to Washington, D. C., is hereby confirmed. Upon the completion of his duties in Washington he will proceed to join his proper station in compliance with Special Orders No. 616, December 11, 1866, from this office.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant William Hoselcke, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry (colored).

JANUARY 30.—The permission to delay joining his regiment granted First Lieutenant E. M. Hoyl, Ninth U. S. Cavalry (colored), in Special Orders No. 34, January 21, 1867, from this office, is hereby extended ten days.

So much of Special Orders No. 22, January 14, 1867, from this office, as relieved Brevet Captain Gulian V. Weir, Fifth U. S. Artillery, from his present duties, and directed him to join his company (L) in the Department of the Gulf, is hereby revoked.

The telegraphic order of the 24th instant, from this office, directing Second Lieutenant George McTaylor, Twenty-third U. S. Infantry, to report in person to the Superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York City, to accompany a detachment of recruits for the Second U. S. Artillery to California, is hereby confirmed.

The extension of permission to delay his departure to join his regiment granted Lieutenant-Colonel Richard N. Bowerman, Thirty-first U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 543, December 28, 1866, from this office, is hereby further extended thirty days.

Brevet Major James Hastings, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, is hereby relieved from recruiting service. He will proceed, without delay, to join his company in the Department of the South.

JANUARY 31.—Permission to delay starting to report to his regiment until March 5, 1867, is hereby granted First Lieutenant Samuel K. Schwenk, Forty-first U. S. Infantry, (colored).

Lieutenant Charles F. Robe, Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry, is hereby relieved from duty in connection with recruiting for the Fortieth U. S. Infantry at Norfolk, Va. He will turn over to Colonel N. A. Miles, Fortieth U. S. Infantry, Washington, D. C., or the officer designated by him, all recruiting funds and property for which he is responsible, after which he will resume his proper duties.

Leave of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, is hereby granted Brevet Major C. B. Penrose, Commissary of Subsistence.

The telegraphic order of the 28th instant, from this office, directing the Superintendent General Recruiting Service to forward twenty-five recruits of the General Service, U. S. A., to Omaha, N. T. (via Chicago, Ill., and Clinton Iowa), for assignment to Battery C, Third U. S. Artillery, said recruits to be not less than five feet seven inches in height, is hereby confirmed.

Permission to delay reporting to his regiment for twenty-one days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Louis H. Rucker, Ninth U. S. Cavalry (colored).

The leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles G. Bartlett, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 7, January 9, 1867, from Headquarters Department of Washington, is hereby extended until such time as his attending physician deems it safe for him to travel.

FEBRUARY 1.—So much of General Orders No. 82, December 31, 1866, from Headquarters Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, Fort Philip Kearny, Dakota Territory, as assigned the following officers to the regiments and com-

panies set opposite their respective names, to take effect from September 21, 1866, is hereby confirmed: First Lieutenant G. S. Carpenter (Brevet Captain), to Company A; Second Lieutenant James H. Bradley, to Company A; First Lieutenant J. K. Hyer, to Company B; Second Lieutenant T. H. B. Counselman, to Company B; First Lieutenant Sanford C. Kellogg, to Company C; First Lieutenant Edgar N. Wilcox (Brevet Captain), to Company D; Second Lieutenant G. W. Grummond, to Company D; First Lieutenant Thomas L. Brent, to Company E; First Lieutenant John I. Adair (Brevet Captain), to Company F; Second Lieutenant George W. Wood, to Company F; First Lieutenant William W. Bell, to Company G; First Lieutenant P. M. Skinner, to Company H; Second Lieutenant A. S. Galbreath, to Company H, Eighteenth Infantry. First Lieutenant Isaac D'Isay, to Company A; Second Lieutenant Walter F. Halleck, to Company A; First Lieutenant E. D. Harding (Brevet Captain), to Company B; Second Lieutenant Jacob Paulus, to Company B; First Lieutenant E. F. Thompson, to Company C; Second Lieutenant W. D. F. Landon, to Company C; First Lieutenant George M. Templeton, to Company D; Second Lieutenant George E. Brewer, to Company D; First Lieutenant William H. Bisbee (Brevet Captain), to Company E; Second Lieutenant Charles A. Warrens, to Company E; First Lieutenant Charles E. Dibble, to Company F; Second Lieutenant Reuben N. Fenton, to Company F; First Lieutenant M. A. Stearns, to Company G; Second Lieutenant E. R. P. Shurly, to Company G; First Lieutenant W. F. Arnold (Brevet Captain), to Company H; Second Lieutenant W. S. Matson, to Company H, Twenty-seventh Infantry. First Lieutenant John U. Gill (Brevet Captain), to Company A; Second Lieutenant O. P. Hendee, to Company A; First Lieutenant H. H. Link, to Company B; Second Lieutenant H. G. Brown, to Company B; First Lieutenant F. T. Bennett (Brevet Captain), to Company C; Second Lieutenant O. B. Liddell, to Company C; First Lieutenant Henry M. Benson, to Company D; Second Lieutenant William Harmon, to Company D; First Lieutenant T. S. Kirtland, to Company E; Second Lieutenant A. H. Wanda, to Company E; First Lieutenant H. G. Litchfield (Brevet Major), to Company F; Second Lieutenant F. W. Jacobs, to Company F; First Lieutenant W. W. Knox, to Company G; Second Lieutenant W. F. Davis, to Company G; First Lieutenant W. S. Starring, to Company H; Second Lieutenant W. L. Foulk, to Company H, Thirty-sixth Infantry.

Permission to delay reporting to his regiment for fifteen days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant William Harper, Sixth U. S. Cavalry.

Permission to delay starting to join his regiment until February 2, 1867, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant H. B. Quimby, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry (colored).

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Henry C. Ward, Eleventh U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 14, January 23, 1867, from Headquarters, Department of the Potomac, is hereby extended ten days.

FEBRUARY 2.—The leave of absence granted Major Wickliffe Cooper, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 638, December 24, 1866, from this office, is hereby extended five days.

Permission to delay reporting to his regiment for thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant N. D. Badger, Tenth U. S. Cavalry (colored).

So much of Special Orders No. 29, December 4, 1866, and General Orders Nos. 3 and 4, dated respectively January 15 and 20, 1867, from Headquarters, Fourth-fourth U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps), Washington, D. C., as assigned the following officers of the regiment to the companies set opposite their respective names, are hereby confirmed: First Lieutenant William Burns, to Company K; First Lieutenant D. J. Downing, to Company L; Second Lieutenant Edward Hoppy, to Company K; Second Lieutenant Henry Marcotte, to Company A; Second Lieutenant William P. Rogers, to Company B; First Lieutenant George A. H. Clements, to Company H.

FEBRUARY 4.—First Lieutenant E. S. Ewing, Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry, will report for duty to Major-General Howard, Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, Washington, D. C.

The telegraphic order of the 2d inst., from this office, directing the Superintendent-General of Recruiting Service to forward 238 recruits of the General Service, U. S. A., to New Orleans, La., to report to the Commanding General Department of the Gulf, for assignment to the Twentieth U. S. Infantry, is hereby confirmed.

Permission to delay joining his regiment at Hart's Island, New-York Harbor, for fifteen days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Andrew O. Bayne, Fourth U. S. Infantry (V. R. C.).

Permission to delay joining his regiment for thirty days is hereby granted First Lieutenant Robert Gray, Tenth U. S. Cavalry (colored).

Permission to delay reporting to his regiment for thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Frederick W. Smith, Ninth U. S. Cavalry (colored).

Permission to delay reporting to his regiment for thirty days is hereby granted First Lieutenant J. C. De Gress, Ninth U. S. Cavalry (colored).

Permission to delay reporting for duty for ten days after passing a satisfactory examination before the Examining Board in New-York City, is hereby granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. H. Gaebel, Sixteenth regiment V. R. C. (First Lieutenant Forty-Fifth U. S. Infantry, V. R. C.).

Brevet Major-General R. B. Ayres, Lieutenant-Colonel Twentieth U. S. Infantry, is hereby authorized to avail himself of the balance of the three months permission to delay reporting to his regiment, granted him in General Orders No. 23, April 10, 1866, from this office.

The steamship *R. R. Cuyler* was seized in New York by the United States authorities last week, it being alleged that she was fitted out as a privateer. The charge against the *R. R. Cuyler* is that she has been armed and fitted out for the Chilean or Peruvian service against the Government of Spain, in violation of the neutrality laws of the United States. She had on board an armament consisting of four nine-inch broadside cannon (said to be Dahlgrens), two

pivot rifles (Parrott guns) and a large quantity of ammunition and small-arms. There were, besides, several great packages containing sections of boats, which were, it was supposed by the officers of the Government, to be used for torpedo boats. A party of ex-Rebels, numbering probably sixty, were also on board.

THE U. S. S. *Mahongo*, commander James A. Greer, was still at Acapulco, Mexico, on January 17, 1867, waiting to be relieved, when she will proceed to San Francisco. The health of the officers and men was good with the exception of a few cases of fever. The following vessels were at Acapulco: French men-of-war *Venus*, *Marne* (transport), *Lucifer*, and *Talisman*. Coal ships *Frank Flint* and *John Baker*, to P. M. S. S. Company. The French admiral was expected every day from San Blas. Acapulco was still in possession of the Mexican Imperial forces, under General Montenegro, who has orders from the City of Mexico, to evacuate.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

PAY OF BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—On seeing a telegraphic report of Mr. Wilson's bill "to increase and equalize" the pay of officers, I had the curiosity to examine some of its practical effects. Turning to the Army Register of 1865, our last, I found the average additional ("longevity") rations of the colonels of the Army were six, and that the bill would give cavalry and staff colonels thirty-five dollars a month more than brigadier-generals, and colonels of artillery and infantry sixteen and a fourth dollars more. (I calculated the gross sum, not deducting the income tax.) And, finally, the brigadier-generals would receive but \$17 65 more than lieutenant-colonels of cavalry and staff.

Major-generals, starting with near double the pay of brigadiers, have stood the levelling process of the laws of the last thirty odd years very well; but this last bill, excepting generals from its benefit of increasing the price of the ration—they being excluded also from service rations—makes the pay of brigadier-generals sensibly less than the next inferior grade. This seems unreasonable, independently of the facts of their small number, and their attaining their grade by selection, instead of mere seniority.

ARMY PAY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—I consider it the duty of every officer of the United States Army to do all in his power to enlighten the law-makers of the land (men who certainly have talent, and at least are supposed to have common sense), on our present miserable condition, especially in these Southern States, with respect to our pay. I know much has been written of late on this subject, but little attention seems to have been paid to it, if we except the presentation to Congress of numerous petitions for an increase; and although some may say the subject is threadbare, still "a stitch in time saves nine." Why have the Senators increased their own salaries two thousand dollars a year? I suppose the answer would be, because everything has more than doubled in price. Why, then, should not officers' pay be increased in a like ratio to meet "the times?" Are they not equally useful to the Government? and, *raison de plus*, do they not give their whole time to the service, while the former do not?

Then again, when the scale of pay was framed, years ago (with rents, provisions, etc., at one-third the present prices), that scale was fixed at a gold standard. What would an officer have then said if the paymaster had paid him 75 cents on the dollar? But now, after a long and very successful war, after risking life, health and home comforts, our 50-cent ration (which never made up for the rise in gold), has been reduced to 30 cents. A Lieutenant of cavalry receives \$125 per month, all told, or about \$4 a day. A quartermaster's employee receives \$150 per month, with quarters and rations, and a blacksmith from \$4 to \$7 per diem. Now, I may add very appropriately, that the bill proposed, fixing a lieutenant's pay at \$1,800 per annum, and granting him "that most kind and considerate" privilege of purchasing coal and wood, would here place us in a worse fix, by far, than we are at present! (For now the price of those articles is so high, that European mail steamers prefer going to Havana to coal, and find it a saving, notwithstanding the time lost by the voyage.) As an argument in favor of an increase of pay is the perfectly exorbitant price of provisions. The commonest articles of consumption, viz., mutton 25 cents a pound, venison 25 cents, ducks, \$2 a pair, fowl \$2; cauliflowers \$1 a head, celery 60 cents a head, being beyond an officer's means, unless he prefers his table to his personal appearance; for after paying household expenses, nothing is absolutely left for wearing apparel, to ignore uniforms altogether—amusements or entertaining one's friends being out of the question!

It is needless to say, however, that this latter is not necessary in the South, because we are shunned like mad dogs, by the chivalry, and I believe only tolerated through fear. As a second argument, I hold that the Army is essentially an aristocratic institution, and its officers ought to be placed in a position to live like gentlemen. As to going to hotels at \$6 a day, it will be seen that this is quite out of the question, and only practicable by drawing on one's wife's rich paternal, if she have one. In conclusion, I beg to state I have read with pleasure the editorial in your last number, in answer to some wisacre who compared our service with the French. The writer never could have been in France, where, although the pay is small, officers are looked upon as demi-gods, and feted and treated accordingly and pass free or half price almost everywhere, and where living in the Army especially, is proverbially cheap. I have been the guest of French cavalry officers at Versailles.

near Paris, and know this to be the case. In England, Ireland and Scotland, to be an officer is to ensure him the hospitality of all, as soon as he is known to have arrived at his station, and there the pay equals ours in gold; and the allowances far exceed them. Our country is the greatest in the world, our Army has accomplished victories equal to the Peninsula, and Waterloo, and to make our small and efficient Army better than any in the world, the difference of pay of officers and men should be in the ratio of that of the British Army. (I may add the pay of their Army in India, where living is very expensive, is doubled.) May we not liken the sunny South to India, barring the latter's magnificent hospitality.

A VOICE FROM THE SOUTH.
MOBILE, ALA., January 22, 1867

THE MARINE CORPS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR:—I have noticed in several of your late numbers, as well as in the daily press, numerous articles relative to the United States Marine Corps, plainly showing that the corps is becoming somewhat exercised as to the proposed legislation now before Congress to create the grade of brigadier-general, as well as that of the resolution before the Naval Committee, directing them to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the corps altogether. We have had the exploits of the corps detailed to us from its organization, its services in the everglades of Florida, its reveling in the halls of the Montezumas, etc.; but the pertinent question as to why the law of Jan., 1866, relative to promotions in the corps, has not been carried out, seems to have been lost sight of altogether. Under that law it is known that some six or eight officers of the corps were recommended for advancement in their several grades for "gallant conduct or extraordinary heroism" during the late Rebellion. It is also well known that these advancements never have been made. It matters little as to the question, as "Staff" intimates, whether service at headquarters, or duty at the several Navy-yards or Marine barracks, in faithfully standing sentry over 15-inch guns and solid shot, or instructing recruits in their facings, is not equally honorable to that of active service in the field and gallant conduct under fire. The legislation of Congress relative to promotions of officers in the several branches of our military service, we think, is explicit in determining this matter. The Hon. Secretary of the Navy, in his last report, referring to promotions, observes: "The great object of the law was the recognition of war services; Governments very justly recognize and reward courage and success." The acts of 1865 and '66 gave preference for promotion or advancement to those meritorious officers who had distinguished themselves by their heroic qualities and achievements over those who were not endowed with those qualities, or who had been so unfortunate as to have no battle record. This extract, we are convinced, will relieve the mind of "Staff" of any doubts he may have entertained as to the justice of promoting officers over their seniors who had been "equally honorably employed during the late war at headquarters or at the various Navy-yards."

Injustice was done the present able Commandant by "Staff" in intimating that age prevented him from taking an active part during the late Rebellion, when it is a matter of history he was under fire at the first Bull Run battle in the battalion of Marines, commanded by the late gallant Colonel John G. Reynolds.

While the number of men composing the corps would warrant the action of Congress in creating the grade of brigadier-general, it is not urged alone on these grounds. We know that in all instances where such promotions have been made, it has been solely on the ground of meritorious conduct during the late Rebellion, and we feel convinced that service so marked and distinguished as that of the present Commandant of the Corps has not failed to receive the careful attention and consideration of the Board of officers appointed to examine into the services and determine the claims of every officer of the corps for advancement or promotion, and that the report of this Board will plainly indicate their appreciation of the usefulness of the corps, as well as determine the justice of making the present Commandant rank with a brigadier-general.

WHARTON.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The steamer *Saginare* arrived at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, December 28th last.

The *Mohongo*, Commander James A. Greer, was off Acapulco, Mexico, on December 20th last.

The supply steamer *Memphis* sailed from the Navy-yard, Pensacola, on the 26th ult., for New York.

The steamer *Florida*, Commander H. Rolando, was at Frederickstad, St. Croix, W. I., January 2d.

The first iron-clad man-of-war ordered by the Japanese Government is now being constructed at Toulon.

The steamer *Mackinac* will return North as soon as the *Ossola* arrives at the station where she is now serving.

The United States steamers *Shamokin* and *Pensacola* left Montevideo on the 8th of January for a cruise in the Pacific Ocean. The *Juniata* and *Rénaux* were at Rio de Janeiro.

The steamer *Vanderbilt*, now the flagship of Rear Admiral H. K. Thatcher, is to be put out of commission at Mare Island Navy-yard, Cal., on the arrival of the *Pensacola*, at which time his flag will be transferred to the latter-named vessel.

A TELEGRAM from Paris, dated the 3d instant, informs us that a grand fête was given to the officers of the United States steamer *Colorado*, at Villa Franca, on the 2d. Friendly speeches were made and toasts drank, and the enthusiasm was unbounded.

The following is an extract from a letter from Santiago, Chili, dated January 1: "The U. S. steamer *Lackawanna* arrived here a few days ago, and sailed on the 28th ult. for Sandwich Islands; all on board well. The U. S. steamer *Tuscarora* is still at Valparaiso, but is expecting orders to

proceed North as soon as Admiral Dahlgren arrives at Callao, where the flagship is at present stationed; her successor at Valparaiso has not been named, but will probably be one of the side-wheel double-enders now at Callao."

REAR-ADMIRAL H. K. Thatcher, in a communication to the Navy Department, dated December 29th last, reports the arrival at San Francisco, Cal., on the 27th of that month, thirteen days from Victoria, Vancouver Island, of H. B. M. auxiliary frigate *Sutley*, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Joseph Deerman.

The following Assistant Paymasters have been promoted to the rank of Passed Assistant Paymasters in the United States Navy: A. W. Bacon, from August 1, 1865; Clarence Finlay, from August 7, 1866; Rufus S. McConnell, from November 27, 1866.

The *Saco* has been dispatched from Aspinwall to Cartagena in the service of the canal surveyors about to begin operations on the Isthmus of Darien. They have been awaiting the appearance of an engineer from Cartagena who is familiar with the route, and when the *Saco* returns the party will begin operations.

CAPTAIN Samuel F. Hazard, retired list U. S. N., died at his residence in Newport on the 15th ult., aged 62 years. He was a native of Newport, and entered the Navy as a midshipman, by appointment of President Monroe, Jan. 1, 1823. Of his forty-four years of service, more than twenty were passed at sea. In 1862 he commanded the naval forces attached to General Burnside's expedition to North Carolina, and won the warm commendation of the Commanding General.

The *Unadilla* sailed from the Navy-yard, New York, on the 12th ult. for Rio Janeiro, and a cruise in the south Atlantic. The following in a list of her officers: Lieutenant-Commander, Francis H. Baker; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, Allan D. Brown; Acting Master and Naval Officer, Edward Babson; Acting Ensigns, J. O. Winchester and J. F. Whitman; Acting Assistant Surgeon, L. Fussell; Assistant Paymaster, Wm. J. Thompson; First Assistant Engineer, E. J. Whitaker; Second Assistant Engineers, Charles W. Clift and John Miller; Third Assistant Engineers, Thomas Clark and John H. Bleakie; Captain's Clerk, James S. Foley.

The following is a list of the officers attached to the U. S. steamer *Huron*, which sailed from New-York for Brazil on the 4th inst.: Lieutenant-Commander H. Erben, Jr., commanding; Passed Assistant Paymaster D. P. Wight; Master and Executive Officer, William K. Wheeler; Ensign and Navigating Officer, W. H. Elliott; Second Assistant Engineer in charge, O. C. Lewis; Acting Assistant Surgeon, H. C. Eckstein; Acting Ensigns, H. D. Burdeth, S. C. Hill, J. H. Lincoth; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, J. H. Finn and L. R. Burgoirne; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, F. S. Andrews and Peter Smith; Captain's Clerk, G. I. Marbury.

NAVY-YARD, NEW YORK.—Work has been recommenced on the steam frigate *Java*. She will probably be completed some time during the Summer.

The *Narragansett* is ready for her officers.

The *Onesida*, *Quinnabug*, *Shawmut* and *Pegot* are to be completed within five days.

Lieutenant-Commander J. C. Maxwell has been detached and ordered to report to Admiral Rowan, at Norfolk, for command of the U. S. gunboat *Yantic*.

Commander Samuel Swartwout, retired list, U. S. Navy, died at the Naval Hospital, Feb. 5th.

Captain Guert Gansevoort has been placed on the retired list, on account of ill health.

The *Pawnee* is alongside of the dock, repairing her machinery and completing her equipment.

The *Newbern*, supply steamer, will sail for the Atlantic and Gulf Coast Squadrons on the 9th.

The *Portsmouth*, sailing sloop, is in dry dock, repairing, and is to be fitted out immediately for a school ship.

The *Madawaska* is laid up in ordinary.

The *Wampanoag*, sister ship of the *Madawaska*, is now under equipment, and will be ready for sea some time next month.

The *Iroquois* sailed from the Navy-yard, New York, February 1st, for the Asiatic Squadron. The following is a list of her officers: Commander, Earl English; Lieutenant-Commanders, A. T. Mahan, W. F. Stewart; Master, N. Ludlow; Ensigns, R. B. Bradford, A. H. Fletcher, J. M. Wilson; First Assistant Engineer, H. B. Nones; Second Assistant Engineers, W. W. Heaton, M. N. Knowlton; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, G. A. Burdard; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, Jesse Chesney, H. E. Rhoades; Surgeon, T. W. Leach; Assistant Surgeon, H. N. Beaumont; Passed Assistant Paymaster, A. D. Bache; Midshipmen, William Watts, G. A. Bicknell, H. R. Wilson, J. R. Phelan, William H. Emory; Boatswain, Herman Peten; Carpenter, O. H. Gerry; Sailmaker, J. E. Crowell.

U. S. NAVAL STATION, PORTSMOUTH, N. H. (KITTEBY, ME.)—The following is a list of the officers on duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., Rear-Admiral Theodor Bailey, Commanding:

Captain, John Guest; Commander, N. B. Harrison; Surgeon, A. L. Gihon; Paymaster, A. H. Gilman; Acting Assistant Paymaster, J. P. Loomis. Engineers—Chief, Wm. Roberts; First Assistant, O. H. Lackey; Second Assistant, H. Barstow; Third Assistant, G. McAllister; Constructing Engineer, Chandler; Constructor, Thomas Davidson; Assistant Constructor, L. H. Pook. Chaplain, T. B. Bartow; Lieutenant-Commander, C. A. Babcock; Acting Ensign, J. L. Harris. Boatswains—Dixon and Milne. Gunners—Wilson and Fortune. Carpenter, Jones; Sailmaker, Lozier; Apothecary, Hitchcock; Accountant, Rhoades; Storekeeper, Stimson; Secretary, Christy; Clerk, Bacon.

Receiving Ship and Rendezvous.—Lieutenant-Commander, J. Young; Paymaster, Cabome; Surgeon, Burbank; Acting Master, C. W. Adams; Acting Ensigns, G. W. Baker and W. H. Jennings; Mates, Swanson and Yeaton; Apothecary, Haines; Ordnance Officer, Commander Temple; Navigation Officer, Commander Blake; Inspecting Officer, Commander Thornton.

Marine Barracks.—Lieutenant-Colonel, James H.

Jones. Captains—John Schermerhorn, Robert W. Huntington. First Lieutenants—Henry J. Bishop, Lyman P. French. Second Lieutenant, Israel H. Washburne.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following from Pensacola, Fla., under date of January 28th:

It was a pleasing circumstance to note "that article" in the JOURNAL of the 19th pertaining to the Engineer Corps, from a correspondent at this place.

An A. A. Engineer complaining because the corps has received a portion of its just dues! Heretofore Engineers have been looked upon as a "necessary evil" on ship-board. But sensible people are just beginning to know that the corps are entitled to more than has been accorded to them in the past. There is no use of commenting upon this item, it speaks for itself.

There is no news of importance in this fleet at present, except that the *Talapoosa* is expected to convey the *Past Jones North*.

There have been some changes in the line and staff of the *Talapoosa*. The following are the correct names of the officers at present doing duty upon that vessel, viz.: Line—Commander A. W. Weaver, commanding; Acting Volunteer Lieutenant D. C. Kalla, Executive Officer; Acting Ensign S. E. Wingate, Sailing Master; Acting Ensigns, H. Miller, John P. Cole, A. K. Brown, O. Darwin Owens; Mates, William White, Charles Krummings, H. H. Stover, G. H. Bowen. Staff—First Assistant Engineer David Smith, in charge; Second Assistant Engineer, William S. Neal; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, George Cowin; Acting Third Assistant Engineer, Joseph Vinnall, Edwin Humstone, W. F. Cogswell; Passed Assistant Paymaster F. Arnes; Acting Assistant Surgeon Frank Travers; Captain's Clerk, T. H. Everett; Paymaster's Clerk, Charles Barnham.

THE Light-house Board have issued the following notices to mariners:

United States of America—Virginia.—Destruction of Deep Water Shoal Light-house, James River, Va.—Official information has been received at this office of the total destruction by ice, on the 20th inst., of the Light-house marking Deep Water Shoal, in the James River, Va. Due notice will be given of the restoration of this light.

Netherlands.—Fixed Lights at the Entrance of the Schelde.—Official information has been received at this office to the following effect, viz: That on and after the 1st day of December, 1866, three new lights would be exhibited in the Oost Gat at the entrance of the Schelde, on the southwest coast of Walcheren Island, Netherlands. First, A fixed white light on a dune or sandhill a little north of Zoutelande, visible through an arc of 30 deg. or between the bearings north to N. N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. It is elevated forty-six feet above the ordinary high-water level, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of ten miles. West Kapelle light bears N. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. from it. Second, On the dunes immediately south of those called Kaapduinen two fixed white lights are placed, bearing from each other N. N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. and S. S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E., distant one hundred and twenty-six yards. They are visible through an arc of 30 deg. or between the bearings S. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. to S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. The northern light is elevated forty-seven feet, and the southern one ninety feet, above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of ten miles. The illuminating apparatus of the three lights is dioptric or by lenses.

Directions.—Coming from seaward for the entrance of the Oost Gat, when the West Kapelle light bears east, bring the two lights of Kaapduinen in line S. S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E., and keep them so until the Zoutelande light is in line with the West Kapelle light; then keep these latter lights in line, taking care to avoid the white buoy off the southern part of the Zoutelande bank. As the buoy of the Nolle plant is placed on the line of these lights care must be taken, after sighting Flushing light, to alter it.

Spain—Southeast Coast.—Alteration of Light—Barcelona.—Also that, on the 7th day of November, 1866, the green light exhibited at the extremity of the east mole was changed to a red one, and which light will be moved out as the construction of the mole progresses. The light is elevated thirty-three feet above the level of the sea, and can be seen from a distance of about four miles.

Italy—West Coast.—Rock in the Port of Nisita.—Also, that a rock has been discovered in the middle of the port of Nisita in the Gulf of Naples, Italy. The rock has two heads, on which are eight feet water, with twenty to twenty-five feet around it; its approximate position is with the light-house on the mole bearing W. S. W. one and a half to two cables, and the north extreme of Nisita Island in a line with the highest summit of Cape Miseno. This notice does not express whether the bearing is magnetic or true.

Sicily—East Coast.—Discontinuance of a Light—Messina Strait.—Also, that the light exhibited from the church in the village of Pasa, Messina Strait, has been discontinued.

THE NEW NAVY REGISTER.—The Navy Register for the year 1867 gives the following summary of the officers of the Navy, viz.: 1 admiral—David G. Farragut, at present awaiting orders; 1 vice-admiral, David D. Porter, whose present duty is that of superintendent of the Naval Academy; 10 rear-admirals on the active list, and 17 on the retired list; 24 commodores on the active list, and 24 retired; 46 captains on the active list, and 12 retired; 90 commodores active, 27 retired, and 11 on the reserved list; 165 lieutenant-commanders active, and 4 retired; 22 lieutenants active, 3 retired, and 9 reserved; 63 masters active, and 7 reserved; 54 ensigns active, and 2 reserved; 72 midshipmen active, and 1 reserved; 79 surgeons active, and 21 retired; 33 passed assistant surgeons active, and 4 retired; 37 assistant surgeons active, and 3 retired; 80 paymasters active, and 14 retired; 39 passed assistant paymasters; 14 assistant surgeons; 54 chief engineers; 86 first assistant engineers active, and 1 retired; 146 second assistant engineers active, and 5 retired; 37 third assistant engineers active, and 4 retired; 19 chaplains active, and 9 retired; 11 professors of mathematics active, and 2 retired. There are also 7 naval constructors, 5 assistant do., and 7 naval storekeepers. In the Academy at Annapolis, Md., there are 421 students—in the first class, 89; in the second, 87; the third, 98; and in the fourth, 147. The class in steam enginery numbers 16; the students rank as third assistant engineers. There are also 2 cadet engineers. The officers of the Volunteer service consist of 4 acting lieutenant-commanders, 36 acting lieutenants, 136 acting masters, 243 acting ensigns, 196 acting mates, 20 acting surgeons, 18 acting assistant surgeons, 18 acting assistant paymasters, 7 acting chief engineers, 35 acting first assistant engineers, 81 second do., and 174 third do. There are 275 vessels in the Navy, mounting 2,147 guns. Of these vessels 62 are iron-clads. The vessels in commission are divided into seven squadrons, as follows: North Atlantic—Rear-Admiral James S. Palmer, commanding; Gulf—Commodore John A. Winslow, commanding; South Atlantic—Rear-Admiral S. W. Godon, commanding; European—Rear-Admiral Louis M. Goldsborough, commanding; North Pacific—Rear-Admiral H. K. Thatcher, commanding; South Pacific—Rear-Admiral John A. Dahlgren, commanding; Asiatic—Rear-Admiral Henry H. Bell, commanding. The *Sacramento*, *Michigan*, *Sabine*, *Dow*, *Massachusetts*, and *Ascutney*, are on special service.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

Brevet Major-Generals Upton and Ayres, and Col. Chitt, are stopping at the Ebbitt House, in Washington this week.

Mr. R. G. Armstrong, of Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, has been appointed a second lieutenant in the First U. S. Infantry.

Captain M. W. Saxton, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth U. S. Colored Troops, has been appointed a second lieutenant in the Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry (colored).

The General Court-Martial of which Brevet Major Wallace Randolph, First Lieutenant Fifth U. S. Artillery, was President, was dissolved by Gen. Sheridan on the 18th inst.

Second Lieutenant E. H. McQuigg, Twenty-fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, has been mustered out and honorably discharged the Service of the United States.

Leave of absence for twenty days, with permission to apply for an extension of ten days, has been granted Brevet Major John G. Turnbull, First Lieutenant, Third U. S. Artillery.

Major-General Sheridan and Staff, consisting of Brigadier-General Forsyth, Colonel Thomas Moore and Major Schuyler Crosby, arrived at Washington, D. C., February 4th, from New Orleans, La.

Brevet Major Joseph C. Breckinridge, First Lieutenant Second U. S. Artillery, has been relieved from duty as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Halleck, commanding Military Division of the Pacific.

Brevet Brigadier-General F. D. Callender, Ordnance Department has been announced as Chief of Ordnance of the Military Division of the Missouri, and on the staff of the lieutenant-general commanding.

Brevet Major A. McL. Crawford, Second Lieutenant Ninth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, has been mustered out and honorably discharged the service of the United States, to date January 3d, 1867.

Brevet First Lieutenant H. R. Williams, Second Lieutenant Eleventh Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, has been mustered out and honorably discharged the service of the United States, to date January 17th, 1867.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Major Wallace F. Randolph, First Lieutenant Fifth U. S. Artillery, in Special Orders No. 4, current series, from the Headquarters Post of Fort Jefferson, Florida, has been extended thirteen days.

The following-named officer was mustered out and honorably discharged the service of the United States, his services being no longer required: Brevet Major-General Joseph B. Kiddoo, Colonel Twenty-second U. S. Colored Troops.

Second Lieutenant J. L. Worden, First U. S. Infantry, has been detached from his regiment, and ordered to report to Colonel Edward Hatch, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, commanding Post of New Orleans, for assignment to duty as Post Adjutant.

So much of Special Orders No. 45, of January 28th, 1867, as musters out and honorably discharges Lieutenant-Colonel William M. Beebe, Jr., One Hundred and Twenty-eighth U. S. Colored Troops, from the service of the United States, has been revoked.

Brevet Brigadier-General G. H. Crozman, Assistant Quartermaster General, and Chief Quartermaster at Headquarters Department of the East, has been ordered to repair to Carlisle, Pa., on business connected with his department; on the completion of which he will return to the city of Philadelphia.

The General Court-martial which convened at Newport Barracks, Ky., December 26, 1866, and of which Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Bainbridge, Captain Fifth U. S. Artillery, was president, and Second Lieutenant Samuel P. Vora, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, Judge-Advocate, was dissolved on the 18th ult. by Major-General Thomas.

Captain Chambers McKibben, Thirty-fifth Infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector-General Department of the East, has been ordered to repair to Fort Delaware, Del., and inspect, with a view to condemnation, certain property at that post deemed unserviceable. After completing the duty assigned to him, Captain McKibben will return to Philadelphia, Pa.

As soon as such of the muster-out rolls of the Nineteenth United States Colored Troops as were left with the commissary of musters, Department of the Gulf, for correction are completed, Captain George C. Potwin, of that regiment, has been ordered to proceed with them to Baltimore, Md., and deliver them to the chief mustering officer of that State.

Sergeant M. J. Amick, formerly of the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry, and a scout under Generals Sherman and Howard, and who was one of Captain Duncan's party which went down the Ogeechee river in an open boat carrying the news of Sherman's arrival at Savannah to Admiral Dahlgren, has been commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Tenth U. S. Cavalry.

Leave of absence for twenty days has been granted, on surgeon's certificate, to Second Lieutenant Charles C. Alsbire, Third U. S. Artillery, with permission to apply to the Headquarters of the Army for an extension of the same for thirty days, should his condition at the expiration of the leave hereby granted him render the extension necessary for the benefit of his health.

First Lieutenant Evan A. Andruss, and Second Lieutenant Isaac T. Webster, First U. S. Artillery, have been ordered by General Meade to repair to Fort Ontario, and report to the commander thereof for duty on Court martial and Board of Survey at that station. On the adjournment of the Court and Board on which they may be detailed, they will return to their proper station.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel M. K. Hogan, Surgeon United States Volunteers, ordered to proceed to his home and report from thence to the Adjutant-General and

Surgeon-General of the Army for muster out of service, by Special Orders No. 31, January 19, 1867, from the Adjutant-General's Office, has been authorized to be retained in duty at Raleigh, North Carolina, until the court of which he is a member is dissolved.

Brevet Major-General Charles Griffin, commanding District of Texas, announces the following-named officers as composing his Staff as the Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Texas: First Lieutenant J. T. Kirkman, Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry, A. A. G.; Brevet Colonel Wm. H. Sinclair, Inspector; Second Lieutenant Charles Garretson, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, A. A. Q. M.; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George Taylor, Surgeon U. S. Army, Chief Medical Officer.

Captain J. E. Lockwood, One Hundred and Sixteenth U. S. Colored Troops, Assistant Commissary of Musters, retained in service beyond the term of service of his regiment for mustering duty, has been directed to turn over all records pertaining to his office to First Lieutenant W. H. Krebs, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, Assistant Commissary of Musters for the District of Texas. Captain Lockwood will then proceed to New Orleans, and report to the Assistant Commissary of Musters at Headquarters Department of the Gulf, for muster-out.

A Board of officers was appointed to meet in the city of New Orleans at the Camp of Company G, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, Saturday, January 26, 1867, at 10 o'clock a. m., or as soon thereafter as practicable, to determine the value of, and the amount that should be charged against enlisted men of said Company for three horses (unserviceable), viz: Two horses to Private Samuel Fratis, and one to Private Martin J. Shields. Detail for the Board: Major and Brevet Colonel James F. Wade, Ninth U. S. Cavalry; First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain B. S. Humphreys, First U. S. Artillery; Second Lieutenant F. E. Pierce, First U. S. Infantry.

The following is a list of the commissioned officers who have reported at the Headquarters Department of the Missouri during the week ending January 19, 1867: First Lieutenant C. Morris, Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry, en route for Fort Riley; Captain A. B. Carpenter, Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry, en route for Fort Leavenworth; First Lieutenant O. Phelps, Thirty-seventh Infantry, en route for Fort Hays; Second Lieutenant Henry P. Jones, Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry, en route for Fort Leavenworth; Second Lieutenant Charles M. Bell, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, en route for Fort Riley; First Lieutenant Douglas Pope, Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry, en route for Fort Leavenworth.

A Board of Survey was appointed to meet in the City of New Orleans, at the office of Captain W. G. Hodges, Military Storekeeper, U. S. Army, Wednesday, January 30, 1867, at 10 o'clock a. m., or as soon thereafter as practicable, to investigate and report upon the condition of a lot of clothing, camp and garrison equipage at this depot, for which Captain Hodges is accountable, and alleged to be damaged. The Board will ascertain the nature and extent of the damage, fix responsibility, and make recommendation as to the disposal of the property. Detail for the Board: Captain Kinzie Bates, First U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant C. D. Vizie, First U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant F. E. Pierce, First U. S. Infantry.

A General Court-martial was ordered to convene at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on Monday, January 28th, at 10 o'clock a. m., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Jackson, Tenth U. S. Colored Artillery (heavy); Captain and Brevet Major Charles A. Bailey, Tenth U. S. Colored Artillery (heavy); Captain and Brevet Major Albert Loring, Tenth U. S. Colored Artillery (heavy); First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. H. Varney, Tenth U. S. Colored Artillery (heavy); Second Lieutenant George R. Stearns, Tenth U. S. Colored Artillery (heavy); Second Lieutenant Charles S. Deering, Tenth U. S. Colored Artillery (heavy); Second Lieutenant George B. Loud, Tenth U. S. Colored Artillery (heavy); First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain George L. Faxon, Tenth U. S. Colored Artillery (heavy), Judge-Advocate. The Court will sit without regard to hours.

EARLY NAVAL LAWS.

LAWS OF OLERON.

The earliest code of marine laws, of which there is any record extant, are the well-known "Laws of Oleron," so called, usually ascribed to Richard I. of England, though the greater part of them were enacted by his mother, Queen Eleanor, under the title of the "Roll of Oleron." The precise date of this celebrated ordinance is unknown. Richard is supposed to have promulgated these laws from the Isle of Oleron, on his return from the Holy Land, but there is no evidence that he ever went to Oleron; and though he may have confirmed and improved the code, it is more likely it retained its former title than that a new name should have been given to it from its supposed place of promulgation.

The laws of Oleron consist of forty-seven articles, and some of their provisions were extremely curious. Thus:

If a vessel was wind or weather bound, the master, when a change occurred, was to consult his crew, saying to them, "Gentlemen, what think you of this wind?" and to be guided by the majority whether he should put to sea. If he did not do this, and any misfortune happened, he was to make good the damage.

If any seaman sustained any hurt through drunkenness or quarrelling, the master was not bound to provide for his cure, but might turn him out of his ship. If, however, the injury occurred in the service of the ship, he was to be cured at the cost of said ship. A sick sailor was to be sent ashore, and a lodging, candles, and one of the ship's boys or a nurse provided for him, with the same allowance of provisions as he would have received on board.

The law of average seems to have been much as it is now. In case of danger of a storm the master might, with the consent of the merchants on board, lighten the ship by throwing part of the cargo overboard; and if they

would not consent or objected to his doing so, he was not to risk the vessel, but act as he thought proper. On the arrival in port he and a third part of his crew were to make oath that it was done for the preservation of his vessel, and the loss was to be borne equally by the merchants. A similar method was to be pursued before cutting away a mast or cables. Before goods were shipped, the master was to satisfy the merchants of the strength of his ropes and slings. If he did not, and they requested him to repair them, and a caulk was stove, the master was to make it good.

When the master and one of his crew had a difference, the man was to be denied his mess allowance thrice before he was turned out of the ship or discharged; and if the man offered reasonable satisfaction in the presence of the crew, and the master persisted in discharging him, the sailor might follow the ship to her place of destination, and demand the same wages as if he had not been sent on shore.

In case of collision, by a ship under sail running on board another at anchor, owing to the bad steering, if the former were damaged, the cost was to be equally divided, the master and crew of the latter making oath that the collision was accidental. The reason assigned for this penalty was "that an old, decayed vessel might not properly be put in the way of a better."

If a pilot, from ignorance or otherwise, failed to conduct a ship in safety, and the merchant sustained any damage, he was to make full satisfaction, if he had the means; if not, he was to lose his head. And if the master or any one of his mariners cut off his head, they were not bound to answer for it, but before they had recourse to so strong a measure, "they must be sure he had not wherewith to make satisfaction."

In case of shipwreck, such of the cargo as floated ashore was to be taken care of for a year or more, and then, if not claimed, was to be sold by the lord, and the proceeds distributed among the poor in marriage portions to the poor maids, and other charitable uses.

If, as sometimes happened, "people more barbarous, cruel, and inhuman than mad dogs," murdered shipwrecked persons, they were to be plunged into the sea until they were half dead, and then drawn out and starved to death.

"All false and treacherous pilots should suffer a most rigorous and merciless death," and "barbarous lords" that enticed ships on shore were to be tied to a post in the middle of their own houses, which being set on fire at the four corners, all were to be burnt together, the waifs demolished, its site converted into a market place for the sale only of swine and hogs, and all their goods confiscated to the use of the aggrieved parties.

The laws of Oleron, it is very easy to be seen, were intended for the government of the merchant service, but Richard, in 1190, also issued the first set of "Articles of War" for the government of the English fleet. By those laws, if any man slew another on board ship, he was to be fastened to the dead body, and thrown into the sea. If the murder was committed on shore, he was bound to the corpse and buried with it. If convicted of drawing his knife upon another, or of drawing blood in any manner, he was to lose his hand. For giving a blow with the hand, not producing blood, the offender was to be plunged three times into the sea.

If any one insulted another, he was to pay the offended party, on each occasion, an ounce of silver.

A thief was to have his head shaved, boiling pitch poured upon it, and feathers shaken on him as a mark by which he might be known, and he was to be turned ashore at the first land at which the ship might touch.

Another ordinance enjoined obedience to the commanders or justices of the fleet, but it is singular there is no penalty provided for disobedience of orders or offences against discipline; the principal object seems to have been to prevent quarrelling and secure property. These laws prove that the punishment of ducking, and of tarring and feathering, are of very ancient dates.

By the compact Richard entered into with the King of France in his crusade, other laws were enacted. The one respecting gambling is curious:

The two kings might play as they thought proper. The royal servants and those of the higher nobility were to be allowed to play to the amount of twenty shillings; if they exceeded that amount, the fine was to be 100 shillings. If any servants, mariners, or others, should be found gambling by themselves, the servants should be flogged naked through the army for three days, and the mariners were to be plunged into the sea every morning, "after the manner of seamen," for three days, unless they could redeem themselves by a fine.

Pedro IV., of Aragon, in 1354, prepared a body of laws for his navy that was designed to render it invincible. No allusion is made in this stern code to the mode of surrendering to or retreating from the enemy. The commander who declined attacking any force not exceeding his own by more than one vessel was punished with death.

As late as 1812 a bill was brought into the House of Commons of England by Sir Samuel Romilly, and passed the House of Lords on the 18th of February, to repeal the act of Queen Elizabeth, which punishes with death soldiers and marines who are found begging.

FORTY-FIRST U. S. INFANTRY.

The following is a roster of the commissioned officers of the Forty-first regiment of Infantry U. S. Army: Major, George W. Schofield, Baton Rouge, La., commanding regiment; Chaplain, Elijah Guion, New Orleans, La., on duty in Bureau of R. F. and A. L.; Adjutant, Alfred O. Markley, Baton Rouge; Captains, David M. Sells, Baton Rouge, recruiting for regiment; Orville Burke, Cincinnati, Ohio, recruiting for regiment; John C. Conner, Shreveport, La., recruiting for regiment; John C. Conner, Shreveport, La., recruiting for regiment; First Lieutenants, Lewis Johnson, Huntsville, Ala., recruiting for regiment; Henry L. Stone, New Orleans, recruiting for regiment; Second Lieutenant James Pratt, Jr., Baton Rouge, Acting Regimental Quartermaster. The regiment was organized Dec. 25, 1866, with Headquarters at Baton Rouge. The regimental recruiting service is progressing favorably, promising a fine body of men.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL ITEMS.

UNDER the pressure of public opinion, which, the Emperor once said, always has the last word, his Majesty has agreed to several modifications in the plan for the reorganization of the Army, as originally adopted by the commission. The annual contingent is kept at 100,000, as at present, and the period of service is reduced one year. The Army is divided in two parts, the active Army and the depots. The rest of the yearly conscription will form the reserve, the young men who compose it to be drilled in the chief town of the canton in which they reside, in order that they may be taken as little as possible from their ordinary occupations. They are allowed to marry at twenty-four, and are not called out to active service in war except by virtue of a law to that effect. The movable National Guard will be composed of soldiers of the active Army and of the reserve after their discharge. They are bound to serve in this sort of militia only three years, and in peace, are liable to be called out only for reviews. These changes are all alleviatory, but still are not thought to be enough.

TURKEY seems to be a heavy load for her sister empires to carry. Without are fightings, and within are fears and fightings too. The Serbs are determined to insist upon the demands they have made for the withdrawal of garrisons from Serbia, and the recognition of the hereditary title of their Hospodar, and are preparing to support the demand if necessary by force of arms. At Belgrade the garrison duty in the city and at the palace of the Hospodar is done by the National Guard, while the Citadel is held by the Turks. All Serbs carry arms and are accustomed to their use. Their regular Army is at present but 10,000 strong, but they can put in the field at short notice 48,000 infantry, 6,000 cavalry, and 8,000 artillery with 150 guns. It is said they can raise a force of 150,000 men, but as the population is about 1,000,000, this would take nearly every male able to bear arms. The regular Turkish Army now consists of 18,000 well armed troops carrying muzzle-loading rifles. The reserve is nominally 100,000 strong, but is badly armed and not even thoroughly organized.

THE British iron-clad frigate *Valiant*, which has been used for trying the merit of several anti-fouling compositions, has been docked after lying quietly in the water at Portsmouth for sixteen months. GIBBON'S mercurial anti-fouling composition was found to have a moderate growth of weeds; the red lead underneath gave signs of decomposition and the rivet heads were corroded. The inventor claims that these effects resulted from placing the composition on the red lead paint, thus establishing a Voltaic pile, instead of on his own preservative varnish. The HAY composition laid on the HAY preservative varnish had a little more seaweed on it than the GIBBON'S, but no corrosion except where the chains had rubbed off the paint. A patch of JENKIN'S enamel and of ROWSE'S anti-fouling paint, were both covered with an average depth of six inches of polypi, and at the water line were weeds as many feet in length. Both showed signs of extensive corrosion. When the ship has been scraped the exact value of the different compositions will be known. Before docking the vessel, a patent scraper with a revolving brush was tried on the two strips of the hull, and with the best result. The work was easy and the weeds thoroughly removed. The machine was invented by Mr. HARRISON of Liverpool.

AUSTRIA has at length come out with her schemes for strengthening her military service. By a new edict every able-bodied male is liable to serve twelve years, from twenty to thirty-two. This takes effect over the whole empire, except the military frontier. The standard of height is reduced from sixty-one to fifty-nine Vienna inches. Heretofore the Austrian standard of height has exceeded any other in Europe. But curiously enough, the number of recruits rejected on account of deficiency in this respect has been less than in any other service, being but 955 in 10,000, while in Prussia, where there is a lower standard, the rejections amount to 2,312 in 10,000. The empire is divided into eighty regimental recruiting districts, corresponding to the eighty infantry regiments of the regular Army. The term of service is six years in the line, three years in the first reserve and three in the second reserve. The Army in the field includes only the first reserve, the second reserve doing garrison duty within the frontiers in war time. The qualification for exemption is one of education instead of property, as in Prussia. Students upon graduating can enlist for one year and then present themselves as candidates for commissions in the reserve.

THE famous Prussian tactician General MOLKE, has chosen Glyn, a mountain village, as a place of Winter retreat, ostensibly to recover from the fatigue of the late war. But his staff, who all accompany him in civilian dress, are busy as bees taking topographic maps and plans. The French Government warned the Federal of these movements and also that the Prussians had been studying the passes of the Jura chain, and also of the Rhine passages into Switzerland. In consequence MOLKE was refused permission to take photographic views of Linzinsty, a Swiss fortress.

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THE JOURNAL AND THE GALAXY.

To meet the desire of many readers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL who wish also to obtain THE GALAXY, the publishers will send the two publications for one year for TEN DOLLARS.

SHALL MARTIAL LAW BE REVIVED?

AT last, a bold proposition to put the South again under military control has been reported by the Congressional Committee on Reconstruction. The bill of Senator WILLIAMS, entitled "To provide for the more efficient government of the insurrectionary States," is substantially a scheme to establish martial law in "the late so-called Confederate States." That some such project would be launched we have long expected, from the incessant complaints made by our officers stationed in the South that they received no co-operation, either from the people or the civil authorities, in the discharge of their unwelcome duties; but rather scorn, defiance, and open, armed opposition. Should this bill mature into law, the lately insurgent States will surely have only their own unwise citizens and short-sighted officials to thank for this new phase of reconstruction.

We find, throughout the South; gallant and patriotic officers thwarted in the performance of their duties as soldiers; molested at every turn by some sheriff armed with a *capias*, or else menaced by a mob fitted out with rifles; insulted by citizens and defied by authorities. General HEINTZELMAN, in Texas, officially declares: "I would not deem my life safe in the hands of the Texan authorities, as I know two individuals who were recently taken from the jail in 'Belton by a mob, and put to death.' He warns us that there is a strong feeling against all officers who have been in any way instrumental in sustaining the United States laws. We find in Arkansas General ORD, a moderate and trustworthy officer, officially declaring:

There have been reported fifty-two murders of freed persons by white men in this State in the past three or four months, and no reports have been received that the murderers have been imprisoned or punished. In some parts of the State, particularly in the southwest and southeast, freedmen's lives are threatened if they report their wrongs to the agent of the Bureau, and in many instances the parties making reports are missed and never heard of afterward. It is believed that the number of murders reported is not half the number committed.

We find a military officer thrust in prison by Texan civil authorities, and released by his comrades, who broke the jail. We find the citizens of Caldwell county praying for military protection, and Governor THROCKMORTON begging General STURGIS for a company of cavalry to aid him in keeping the peace. We find Missouri full of "bushwhackers," and a miniature civil war raging there. We find not only subordinate officers, like Generals ORD, SICKLES, and JEFF. C. DAVIS, but both commanders of Departments in the South and Southwest, making the broadest and most alarming official assertions of the chaotic state of justice and liberty at the South. General DAVIS tells us of many robberies and murders by guerrillas and "negro regulators," even in Kentucky. General SHERIDAN traces the hideous New-Orleans riot to a general social demoralization, and pungently declares that "over a white man killed by Indians on an extensive frontier the greatest excitement will take place, but over the killing of many freedmen in the settlements nothing is done." As for General THOMAS, his report of the atrocities committed on the blacks, and of general lawlessness at the South, is something astounding.

When, therefore, we are told in the preamble of Mr. WILLIAMS'S bill that "the pretended State Governments" at the South, being controlled by "unrepentant leaders of the Rebellion," afford no adequate protection for life or property, but rather "encourage lawlessness and crime," we strike upon a familiar fact, attested for months by nearly every Army officer in

that region, whose intelligence or word is valuable. On few national subjects was there ever more uniformity of testimony: it is a topic aloof from politics, and the most manly, trustworthy, and acute officers are the boldest in complaint.

To enforce "peace and good order" in the South till its various States shall be raised to their former honorable niches in the Republic, it is proposed to make each of them a military district, to whose command General GRANT will assign a brigadier-general of the Regular Army, with men enough to "enforce his authority within that district." The duties of this officer may be briefly stated to be:

To protect all peaceable and law-abiding persons in their rights of persons and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished, all disturbers of the public peace and criminals, and to this end he may allow the local tribunals to take jurisdiction and to try offenders; or when in his judgment it may be necessary for the trial of offenders he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose.

It is further proposed for enactment that, in these States, no legislative or judicial proceedings shall control or interfere with this power, and that United States courts shall issue *habeas corpus* writs for prisoners in military custody only on certificate of some military officer on duty in the district that the detention is wrongful.

Whatever may be the fate of this special bill, we regard it as beyond dispute that some measures must be taken to arrest that lawlessness at the South of which our officers complain. At present, they can only witness, with hands tied, the evils they recount. It was a lamentable mistake ever to have drawn away the military. There is no doubt in the world that this military control was too soon relaxed; that false ideas were suggested by this relax of the spirit of the nation—ideas tardily refuted by the elections of 1866. Nor is there any doubt that the South was better governed by our Army officers than it ever was before, or is likely to be for some time, again. Had our national soldiery, the executive ministers of the sovereign will of the people, been established securely in the South after the close of the war; had our officers been allowed the time and latitude to bring order out of the confusion wrought by the crumbling Confederacy, all would now be well.

The truth is, that we began at the wrong end in our work of reconstruction. Instead of at first pointing out to the South the abjectness of its condition, utterly stripped of resources, of troops, of hope, and then proposing to aid it to "reconstruct" itself, we started the fatal hypothesis that it was already perfect in its integrity; and the obvious inference was that our garrisons there were lawless intruders. General HAMPTON declared publicly that the South must, as the conquered party, submit to the terms of the conquerors. Had we simply and quietly taken him at his word, and from that humble foundation built the South up little by little, taking off one military restriction now, another a month hence, many by the end of the year, and so on, not only would the South have been always bettering its condition with each day's lapse, but the nation would have earned and enjoyed its rightful position as the most clement and generous of all peoples on the globe. But the plan really adopted was to hurry away the troops, to continually thwart them, to represent the Army as the enemy of the South; and to carry the South itself to such a pitch of "restoration" at once, as to make all just and moderate safeguards and conditions afterward imposed seem oppressive and despotic. It is an evil which may well be considered irremediable, fatal. What would once have seemed a moderate policy toward the insurgent States must now inevitably seem tyrannical. Whether it be tyrannical or not is, of course, little matter; it is enough that it seem so.

Shall we now retrace our steps? Shall we essay to restore the military control which was so unhappily and immaturely thrown down? It is a somewhat difficult dilemma. Since military rule is always odious, and doubly so in a republic, when once voluntarily withdrawn its return, except in urgent necessity, becomes oppressive. Granted that civic governments were most unhappily set up in the place of the military, yet should soldiers again seize the reins of power, the act would seem detestable, though really desirable. And yet it is clear that there is necessity for some positive action for the restoration of law and order to the South. We insist that even a formal resumption of national military control in that region [would be justified, as it

certainly has been provoked, by the course of events.

The present bill, therefore, in lack of a better, we heartily welcome. Would it not be possible to make the resumption of military control in any locality of the Southern section dependent on the facts of the special case—on the needs of that locality? We all know, for instance, that in Texas, where the commanding officer is not safe from assassination beyond his own pickets, except under heavy escort, martial law is needed. But it is entirely otherwise in Virginia. If it were possible so to frame the statute as to regard this distinction, it would not only free the law from its odium, but it would act in a double way, being a warning as well as a remedy.

It may be added, too, that martial law would not be again what it was at the close of the war; it would be rarely employed; it would be used with more circumspection. Above all, there would be inestimable gain in employing for the governance of the South the highest officers of our Regular Army. It is useless to deny that some Volunteer officers, knowing they were soon to be discharged, had no interest in their duties as governors and provost-marshal of the South, and some used their positions for private speculation or thieving. The character and record of the officers to whom it is now proposed to intrust the same duties will be a perfect guarantee of fidelity and justice. We trust that a wise and moderate military jurisdiction will be restored.

MR. SEWARD, responding to the call of the Senate, has yielded up the name of the informer upon Mr. MOTLEY, and the gentleman proves to be one G. W. McCracken. We venture to say that, in his sudden notoriety, Mr. McCracken has got more than he bargained for; and, however dulcet it may be to go down to immortality arm-in-arm with Mr. SEWARD, none of us can envy Mr. McC. the basis of his national fame. Few Americans know or care who Mr. McCracken may be: most intelligent Americans know who Mr. MOTLEY is, and take pride in his great name, his genius, his public services, and his spotless reputation. We know that the distinguished Secretary of State could not have alighted on a more unfortunate subject, if he wished to fix a charge of lack of good breeding or of patriotism. The dignity, the courtesy, the integrity and loyalty of our late Minister to Vienna were so conspicuous, that we shall congratulate Mr. SEWARD if in his successor, Mr. COWAN (a man after the Secretary's heart), a still higher exemplar of these qualities has been secured.

Of the two gentlemen who figure on the same side in this controversy—Messrs. McCracken and SEWARD—it is hard to say which is the more to be commiserated. Upon the whole, the more pitiable is Mr. SEWARD, because he had a public reputation to lose. His unseemly haste in desiring Mr. MOTLEY either to repeat or disavow the epithet of "hopelessly degraded," which some unknown person had thought proper to fasten upon Mr. SEWARD, is unaccountable. It was a public and official proclamation of what otherwise would have been, at most, an ephemeral sally. It is the most startling instance of a persistent determination to be publicly abused and vilified, since the day when DOGBERRY, unsatisfied with verbal contempt, begged to be "written down" an ass.

In General PAINE's militia bill, now pending in the House, an amendment has been made which, though it may at first look only formal and technical, is really connected with the most important feature in the bill. The original draft proposed to establish a Bureau of Militia in the War Department, to superintend the execution of the Congressional law, the bureau chief being a major-general now in the Army, or appointed for the purpose from the Volunteers. This officer was to be "the Commander of the National Guard," and was to have a staff and clerks for his bureau. Now, however, the bill substitutes for the bureau chief "an Assistant Secretary of War," and while his duty is to execute the militia law, he is not styled the Commander of the Militia. The great dispute, probably, on this whole subject, will arise on the degree of control which the Government shall be allowed to hold and exercise over the militia. The words of the Constitution are somewhat ambiguous on this point, even if its spirit be clear. We are not sure that, in order to pacify the State jealousy, which is always springing up, it would

not be better to bring down the power and position of the proposed Washington Chief of Militia to that of an Inspector General. But on this point we will speak at length hereafter.

The size of the proposed militia organization should be, we think, a subject of grave consideration. The bill provides that the National Guard of active militia shall consist of two regiments of infantry in each Congressional District and Territory, beside any additional force the States themselves may raise and equip on the same system. We cannot but think that the force would be more efficient, as well as vastly more economical, if made a great deal smaller. There are, we believe, 242 Congressional Districts in the States (including the South) and nine Territories. These 251 districts, then, will give us over 500 regiments, each regiment containing from 50 to 60 privates in time of peace, and from 50 to 100 in time of war. Now, this is rather too large a force, we fear—perhaps not larger than it ought to be, but larger than the country will stand, until it appreciates better than it does now the importance of the national militia. Hence, in Mr. WILSON's militia bill, last year, he provided for one regiment of infantry only in each Congressional District, and one in each Territory. It is true that, in Mr. WILSON's bill, there was a larger margin in the size of the regiments, i. e., from 50 to 100. But the substantial fact is that a great part of the failure of all the militia reforms attempted from 1787 to 1867 has been in marshalling too large and cumbersome a force. We shall take occasion, however, to speak of this and kindred points another week.

PRECISELY a year ago occurred the formal State reception of the Naval Academy, on its return to Annapolis. Rear-Admiral PORTER at that time made a significant reply to the address of welcome—a reply which has gathered weight from the events of the last twelvemonth. He urged upon the Legislature the enactment of laws for the protection of the morals of the young midshipmen; for, while the discipline of the Academy was ample for controlling the pupils within the institution, "there were outside influences, 'alike ruinous to manhood and youth, which he 'could not control,' and for which, therefore, he asked judicious legislative enactments. He even declared that the success of the young men 'depended 'very much on the laws which should be enacted for 'the cure and removal of these outside influences 'and temptations.' Now, what may have been the precise result of the year's experience we do not know. But a Congressional resolution has passed the House by the great majority of 108 to 35, contemplating the immediate removal of the Academy from Annapolis. The alleged object of the transfer is to "secure the pupils against the pestilential social influences hostile to the National Government which 'now predominate at Annapolis.' And, in the brief debate which ensued, the same point was repeated, and more strongly put.

We do not propose now to reopen a discussion which was long ago exhausted in the JOURNAL, but when the Committee on Naval Affairs make their report we shall consider it again. The Academy was removed from Annapolis to Newport on May 8, 1861, at the outbreak of the Rebellion, and flourished at the latter point until carried back, in 1865, to Annapolis. It appeared to us then that the same policy which withdrew the Academy to Newport should have kept it there at least a few years, until the condition of the country had become settled. It was often said that the people of Maryland did not deserve the advantages of the Naval School, judging from their record. Without discussing that point, it was clear, at least, that no such hasty change was desirable as to compel Congress to a third change, with its annoyance and expense. We trust that, taught by experience, Congress will look deliberately at the question, and fix the Academy somewhere permanently.

THE best illustration possible of the way the Indian Bureau works against the War Department, is to be found in the issue of arms by the former. The Indians have long been preparing for hostilities; the massacres at Fort Philip Kearny and elsewhere show a widespread league among them; our troops on the Plains are too few for their duties, and yet Mr. BOGGS authorizes the selling and trading of arms and ammunition.

It will be answered that this permission only applies to "Indians at peace with and receiving annuities 'from the Government.' Indeed! But who supposed they would be furnished to any others? It is in peace that the Indians are preparing for war. They are well enough supplied with arms for hunting; but they are making supplies for war. Major DOUGLAS declares an Indian will now give twenty times the value of a revolver in horses and furs. What is his present anxiety to get a revolver? He either wishes it for his own future use against white men, or else to sell it, at a still higher rate, to tribes now waging war. We are thus supplying the Indians with the means of repeating indefinitely the scenes of Fort Philip Kearny.

THE following is a list of officers appointed in the infantry arm who have been examined before the Board assembled in New York since last report: Captains, G. W. DAVIS, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry; R. ROBBINS, Thirty-ninth; S. G. WHIFFLE, Thirty-second; A. A. HARRACK, Twentieth; J. H. BUTLER, Forty-second. First Lieutenants, R. C. PERRY, Forty-second; T. H. HAY, Forty-second. Second Lieutenants, P. A. LANTZ, Thirtieth; A. G. HENNESSEE, Nineteenth; W. J. DAWES, Forty-third; R. A. EDWARDS, Thirteenth; R. G. ARMSTRONG, First; R. ABRAHAM, Thirty-ninth; W. S. SEXTON, Thirty-eighth; W. H. BOWERS, Forty-fifth; S. A. PORTER, Forty-fourth; MAX WEZENDORFF, Twenty-fourth.

THE following is a list of the officers who have passed a satisfactory examination before the Board assembled at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, for the purpose of examining officers appointed in the artillery arm of the service: HORATIO G. GIBSON, Major Third Artillery; CHAS. H. MORGAN, Major Fourth Artillery; MATTHEW H. WARD, Second Lieutenant Second Artillery; CHR. N. HAROLD, Second Lieutenant Third Artillery; ALBION HOWE, Second Lieutenant Fourth Artillery; WM. F. STEWART, Second Lieutenant Fourth Artillery.

COMMODORE Daniel B. Ridgely, commanding the steamer *Lancaster*, under date of January 27th last from Nassau, N. P., reports that he left Callao September 21st last, stopping at Valparaiso and Barbadoes; the former place for the purpose of procuring cordage and canvas, and to adjust the steering gear of the vessel; at the latter place to fill up a portion of the ration and to refresh the crew. The passage from Valparaiso around the Horn was made in sixty-eight days. After taking in provisions he was to sail for Norfolk, Va.

THE PRESIDENT has promoted Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. MORGAN, Captain Fourth U. S. Artillery, to be Major in that regiment, to fill an original vacancy under the new law. Gen. MORGAN during the Rebellion rendered the country very efficient service as Chief of Staff of the Second corps, and his promotion is a deserved acknowledgement of the distinguished ability with which he discharged the important duties of his position.

THE Italian army will probably be reduced to 180,000 men, the highest number which the late military commission advised as a peace establishment, and it may be reduced still further. The budget for the military service is to be also reduced from 230,000,000 to 139,000,000, and a further decrease is promised the next year.

THE following officers have appeared before the Examining Board, in session in Washington, D. C., for examination for the cavalry arm of the service, since last report; First Lieutenant ROBERT GRAY, Tenth U. S. Cavalry; Second Lieutenants N. L. BADGER and FRED W. SMITH, Ninth U. S. Cavalry.

THE following officers have been appointed majors of artillery under the new law; Captain JOHN HAMILTON, Third U. S. Artillery; Captain HORATIO G. GIBSON, Third U. S. Artillery; Captain JOHN C. TIDBALL, Second U. S. Artillery; Captain CHARLES H. MORGAN, Fourth U. S. Artillery.

SIXTY tons of sample iron slabs for gun batteries have been sent to Shoeburyness. More than half of the weight was in one plate twenty-five feet long, fourteen feet broad, and twelve inches thick, weighing thirty-five tons.

MAJOR JOHN W. DAVIDSON, Second U. S. Cavalry, has been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Tenth U. S. Cavalry, vice Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. WALCOTT, resigned.

AN official report has been received at the War Department contradicting the rumor that fifty men had been killed by the Cheyenne Indians beyond Fort Wallace.

LETTERS have been received at the office of this journal for Brevet Captain J. McDONALD, Third Artillery, and for ED. M. OLSON, Esq.

ANTIETAM NATIONAL CEMETERY.

The Antietam National Cemetery is not so widely known as the Gettysburg Cemetery, although it is twice as large and will contain more than twice as many graves. The ground is much more elevated, and the view incomparably grander; the walls are more massive and more enduring, and the architectural embellishments are equal if not superior. The Cemetery was first projected in February, 1865. A Board of Trustees was created by an act of the Maryland Legislature, and an appropriation of \$10,000 made, which was subsequently increased to \$15,000. In the Summer of 1865 the Board organized by electing Dr. A. A. Biggs of Sharpsburg, President, and Thomas H. Boullit, esq., of Hagerstown, Secretary. Dr. Biggs was also made Superintendent, and forthwith began to push forward the enterprise. The other loyal States were appealed to by the Secretary, and most of them promptly responded with appropriations. New York, although she has a larger number of heroic sons sleeping in the Cemetery than any other State, as yet has contributed nothing. The State, however, was represented at the last meeting of the Board of Trustees, and an appropriation of \$10,000 is confidently expected this Winter.

The work has been prosecuted under the personal direction of the Superintendent. The utmost economy has been practised, and the walls have been built at a cost of less than one half the contract price for this kind of masonry. The inclosure occupies an area of ten acres, and is surrounded by a wall 44 feet high, and three feet thick at the base, sloping to the top, which is two feet in width. The wall at the lower side of the hill is nine feet high on the outside, but by grading and filling up a uniform height of 44 feet is preserved on the inside.

As soon as the grading had been completed, a detachment of the United States Burial Corps, under the direction of Superintendent J. W. Sherer, began taking up the dead and placing them in the lots assigned to the respective States. Not only those who were buried on the battle-field, but all Union soldiers buried within a radius of 20 miles on the north side of the Potomac will be gathered into this cemetery. This country is dotted over with soldiers' graves. Some were killed in battle and in skirmishes, others died of disease or wounds in the hospitals, and not a few at private houses. They are buried by the road side, in the woods, in the fields, and frequently in the gardens. Those that are scattered through the country can nearly all be identified by name, company, regiment and State. There was time to mark these graves. Sometimes the inscription is cut on the head-board, and sometimes on the fence near the grave. Of the 2,000 Union soldiers who died on the battle-field of Antietam on the 17th of September, 1862, and were buried there, less than one half can be identified by name and regiment. The "frail memorials" erected by their comrades have disappeared, and everything seems to have been taken from their persons that could lead to their identification. At this writing (January 7) 2,500 bodies have been exhumed. Nearly one half of these are laid in the large plot dedicated to the "Unknown."

This is not the most favorable season for digging in the earth, or even for out-door employment, but for sanitary reasons it is the proper season for taking up the dead, and Lieutenant Sherer's men are busily at work digging up the frozen ground and carefully removing all that remains of the gallant men who died on this historic field. The bones (for but little else remains in most of the graves) are carefully put into neat coffins, which are numbered, and are then deposited in the cemetery. Wherever a mark is on a grave, whether it be a board, a stone, a flower or a rose-bush, it is also taken to the cemetery. Many flowers have thus been transplanted which will bloom next year in a new soil, but over the same body.

As has been already remarked, in most of the graves but little is found except bones; but there are some notable exceptions. Some bodies, buried in moist ground, are in a wonderful state of preservation. A few days ago a grave was opened from which a giant corpse was taken, seven feet in length, and so well preserved that the workmen stood it upright. The grave was exceedingly shallow, and in a damp place. It is probable that the flesh was frozen so hard that it held together the joints. In life this man must have been a giant. He had such breadth of shoulders that he could not be put into the largest sized Government coffin. His grave was not marked, and there was nothing found on his person by which he could be identified. Perhaps some reader of this letter will recognize him, for surely the armies of the Union contained but few men seven feet in height.

These exhumations have developed a singular fact, which may be general or perhaps only accidental—red hair and whiskers are invariably found in an almost perfect state of preservation, while all other colors are found in a state of decay.

But few relics have been found in the graves, and these few of but little interest. Occasionally a piece of shell drops from a skeleton, and frequently a bullet rolls out from the interior of a fractured skull. In one grave there was a bottle containing a small piece of paper, on which was written: "Wm. C. Stickney, Company C, Seventh regiment, Maine. Died Sept. 26, at 11 o'clock p. m. Residence, Springfield, Maine." A galvanized watch was taken from the grave of an unknown soldier. On the inside of the case the name "Sam. Robinson" is engraved in letters so small that they can only be read with a magnifying glass. This may have been the soldier's name, but it is more probably the name of some journeyman watch-maker who at some time or other repaired the watch. A silver watch, a pocket looking-glass in a frame curiously carved, a gold locket, three ambrotype likenesses, a few rusted pocket-knives, a silver ring, a rosary which some pious soldier had carried, perhaps as a charm against deadly bullets, and a few insignificant trinkets, are all that have been found. It would seem that a dead soldier's pockets are pretty thoroughly examined before he is put into his grave.

Lieutenant Sherer and his men have received much courtesy from the citizens, with a few exceptions. One man said that there were no graves on his premises. From information derived from the neighbors the workmen knew that several soldiers had been buried in his garden. He

toutly denied that any were there. The men set to work with pick and shovel, and exhumed eight bodies from a bed on which cabbage had been planted. Another man purposely made a farm road over some graves, apparently to offer them indignity. Some of the farmers, when they first ploughed their fields, left a small piece of ground surrounding the graves untouched. From year to year, however, this sacred plot grew smaller, until at last the plowshare would turn out some of the larger bones, or perchance a ghastly skull, before the avaricious ploughman would desist.

In marked contrast with this was the conduct of the humble people living along the base of the South Mountain. Some of them have a few acres cleared, which they cultivate; others have only a garden. After the battle of South Mountain, many soldiers were buried on these lots and gardens, oftentimes in places exceedingly inconvenient to the owners. These poor but patriotic people nevertheless seemed to regard the care of these graves as a trust committed to them by their country. They have religiously preserved every mark of identification, and in no instance has a spade or ploughshare ever disturbed a single sod within the sacred limits. A Mrs. Smith, living near Duncan's Fort, on Maryland Heights, left her household work and walked a mile, on a very cold day, to show a party of Lieutenant Sherer's men where a Union soldier was buried.

It is not reasonable to hold the people of a whole community responsible for the crimes of some infamous scoundrels who happen to live in the same neighborhood; but the town of Burkettsville, Frederick County, seems to contain some villains that should be brought to justice by its citizens, if they wish to save their own reputations. After the battle of Crampton's Gap, on the South Mountain, fought by Slocum's division of Franklin's corps, while marching to the relief of Harper's Ferry, September 14, 1862, a number of mortally wounded Union soldiers were carried to Burkettsville, a small town within a mile of the battle-field, where they afterward died. Their graves were well marked, but in some instances the people seem to have taken no pains to preserve these marks. One citizen had nailed a head board, on which was printed a dead soldier's name, on his fence, to supply the place of a pale. Six graves were marked with head boards, on each of which a scroll was neatly carved, containing the name, company, and regiment of the deceased soldiers in full. Shortly before Lieutenant Sherer's party of exhumers made their appearance, some ghoul-like vandal picked up the six head boards and threw them in a pile. By this fiendish act the identity of six deceased soldiers was lost, and they must be laid with the "unknown."

The Antietam National Cemetery will contain about 8,000 graves, of which nearly one-half will be marked "unknown." A catalogue of names and marks of identification will be made out and sent to the Governors of the several States for correction from the rolls. When this has been done, a "Record" will be made, and from this record the head boards will be marked. These head boards will be furnished by the Government. They will be made of cast iron, and the inscription will be cast on them in raised letters. A monument will be erected on the highest elevation in the cemetery, but the design has not yet been agreed upon.

When completed, this cemetery will be most beautiful and interesting, and will be visited by pilgrims from all parts of the country. It commands a better view of the battle-field than can be obtained from any other point. On a rock now within the cemetery walls, Gen. Lee stood on the morning of the 17th of September, 1862, and saw the opening of the great battle. He was satisfied with the position of his troops, and complacently remarked: "This is better fighting ground than Manassas." There has been much discussion about the propriety of allowing the rock to remain. The Board of Trustees once ordered it to be removed, but subsequently reconsidered its action, and the rock still stands, a prominent object in the cemetery. Since the grading has been completed it projects from the ground about three feet. If it had interfered with the plan of laying out the grounds it would have been blown to atoms, but it falls without the circle of graves, and the better opinion seems to be that, as a point of interest, and calculated to perpetuate the historic associations of the place, it should not be destroyed.

September 17, 1867, the anniversary of the battle, has been fixed as the day for the dedication of the Antietam Cemetery. It will be a day and an occasion in which the whole nation will take an interest. Many of the soldiers who fought in the great battle, and made the name "Antietam" famous throughout the world, will be present. Thousands whose loved ones are sleeping within the cemetery walls will also come to see the nation honor its gallant dead.—*Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with section 15, act of July 28, 1866, the assignments of the following named officers of the Quartermaster's Department, with the increased rank, pay, and emoluments of colonels, under the act of July 4, 1864, are announced as having expired January 18, 1867: Brevet Brigadier-General James A. Ekin, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. Army; Brevet Brigadier-General Alexander J. Perry, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army; Brevet Brigadier-General George D. Wise, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers; Brevet Colonel Alexander Bliss, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army; Brevet Brigadier-General S. Lockwood Brown, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers; Brevet Brigadier-General James J. Dana, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army; Brevet Brigadier-General Benjamin C. Card, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army; Brevet Brigadier-General Judson D. Bingham, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army; Captain John C. Crane, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers; Brevet Brigadier-General J. F. Rusling, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers; Brevet Brigadier-General Charles H. Tompkins, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. Army; Brevet Brigadier-General Joseph A. Potter, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army; Captain R. C. Rutherford, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers; Brevet Brigadier-General C. G. Sawtelle, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army; Brevet Brigadier-General Marshall J. Luding-

ton, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers; Brevet Brigadier-General Langdon C. Easton, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. Army; Brevet Brigadier-General Charles H. Hoyt, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers; Brevet Brigadier-General Asa P. Blunt, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers.

THE U. S. FRIGATE BOSTON, 1798-99.

The letter which appeared in the JOURNAL of the 19th ult., describing the manner in which the funds for building the U. S. Frigate *Boston* were raised, was reprinted in a recent issue of the *Boston Transcript*, and evoked the following letter containing some additional facts:

To the Editor of the Transcript.

The interesting historical article in relation to the frigate *Boston*, reproduced in the *Transcript* of January 22d, has induced me to look up the story of her cruises and end. I find that there have been three substantial and efficient men-of-war of that name in the United States Navy—all of them built in Boston and acting as sloops-of-war, that is, carrying their battery on a single deck; and as proof of the great changes in the armament of ships-of-war during the first quarter of the present century, it may be stated that the broadside, in weight of metal—320 pounds—thrown by the last sloop *Boston*, was nearly twice as heavy as that of the ship built by the citizens of Boston in 1799, although the ships were of equal tonnage—700. Greater changes have, it is true, been made since, eight and ten-inch guns having displaced the old thirty-two-pounder carronades, which was the class of guns our heaviest sloops carried in the English war of 1812.

The first ship *Boston* was owned by the State of Massachusetts, was of 400 tons, and carried 22 guns—6 pounders—with a complement of 210 men, officers included. She first went to sea under Captain W. Browne in 1777, and afterward, 1778, having been taken into the general service, came under the command of Captain S. Tucker. In this year she carried John Adams to France, was chased and came near being captured; she was also struck by lightning and near being blown up. Captain Tucker, who was a very brave and enterprising officer, made a successful cruise in her in 1779, capturing three prizes—the *Pole*, a large ship of 24 guns, and two other vessels. Later in the same year, in company with the *Deane*, 32, Captain S. Nicholson, Captain Tucker still in command, she captured six other vessels, all of them armed, three of them heavily so, and valuable prizes. She was at Charleston, S. C., when that city was surrendered to the British, May 12, 1780, and was of course captured. Captain Tucker was still in command of her at that time.

The second ship *Boston* was the vessel referred to in Mr. Buckingham's article reproduced in the *Transcript*. She was a ship of seven hundred tons burden, carrying twenty-eight nine-pounders and (probably) one or two swivels on a small fore-castle deck. She went to sea from Boston in the Summer of 1799, under the command of Captain George Little, and was attached to the squadron of Commodore Talbot, who had his flag on board the frigate *Constitution*, cruising in the West India seas. October 12, 1800, the *Boston* captured the French ship *Le Bercan*, Captain Serre, of twenty-four guns—nine-pounders, not twelve, as stated by Mr. Buckingham—and 220 men, after a sharp action of two hours. The *Bercan* lost all her masts in this engagement, and forty men were reported killed; the number of wounded is not given in the navy records. Captain Little officially reports his own loss as four killed and eleven wounded. Captain Little also captured the ship *Les Deux Anges*, twenty guns and fifty-four men, and two other French vessels, during the same cruise. Having come under the displeasure of his Government, because of certain false allegations made by the officers of the French ship, supported by local political faction interest—proved false before the court which tried him—Captain Little was relieved, and the *Boston* was put under the command of Captain D. McNeill, and in 1801 carried out a United States Minister to France, after which she joined the Mediterranean squadron. In 1812 she was surveyed and reported unfit for repairs, and in 1814, when the British captured Washington, was burned, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy.

The *Boston* was not a gift of the citizens of Boston to the General Government. Her cost was paid by a patriotic subscription loan to the Government at a period of necessity, when, destitute of money, its credit rested on the uncertain basis of a new union government, just entering upon its functions and of very doubtful tenure. The United States Government subsequently paid \$119,570 for the ship, and she stands on the books of the Navy Department as "purchased."

The third ship *Boston* was of 700 tons, rating 18, but carrying 20—32-pounder carronades; and may be, at a late period of her life, long medium or lighter thirty-twos. She was built in 1825, at a cost of \$109,156. She was totally lost in a squall at night, in 1846, while cruising in the West Indies. All hands were saved.

There were also four small men-of-war vessels which took their name for our ancient town. The *Boston Packet*, a brig of six guns, and a crew of fifteen men, commanded by Captain White, appears on the list, as a Massachusetts public ship, in 1779 to 1783; but no incident of her history is preserved. She was probably one of the coast guard vessels maintained by the State to enforce revenue laws. The *Boston*, a gondola, carrying two guns, commanded by Captain Sumner, was of General B. Arnold's fleet, on Lake Champlain, in 1776, and engaged in all the operations under Arnold on that lake. A *Boston Packet* appears as early as 1745, under the command of Captain Fletcher, in the combined expedition against Louisbourg. She was a Massachusetts ship, with an armament of sixteen guns.

A Privateer, a *Boston Packet*, schooner-rigged, fifty-four tons, five guns, and a crew of forty-five men, commanded by Captain J. Perkins, hailing from Portsmouth, N. H., is reported as captured in the English war of 1812.

NAVYCLAR.

LIEUTENANT John H. Stickney has been assigned to duty with the Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Tennessee.

THE ENGLISH NAVY DURING 1866.

The following extracts from the London *Mechanics' Magazine*, give a brief exhibit of the condition of the British Navy during the year 1866:

MARINE ENGINEERING.

The chief feature in marine engineering, and one which has attracted much attention of late, is Mr. Ruthven's system of hydraulic propulsion. This method of propelling ships by the reaction of water issuing from turbine water wheels has been adopted in the *Waterwitch*, a vessel of the Royal Navy. The system has several advantages which are peculiarly its own. Among others, it gives a ship the power of discharging a great quantity of water, and of thus keeping afloat after she has sprung a leak or has been penetrated by shot. Facility of manœuvring is another advantage, while the propelling power is far less liable to injury in action than either the screw or the paddle. The *Waterwitch* has had one trial on the Thames with remarkably good results; and she is now out on another and more extended trial, which it is hoped will afford the means of drawing correct conclusions respecting the result obtained. Opinions vary with regard to the practical value of this system, so that we shall look with interest for the further trials to determine the true character of this method of propulsion. The indefatigable exertions of Mr. Richardson to introduce petroleum furnaces into the vessels of the Royal Navy as well as other ships have not led to a practical issue at present. The results of a long series of experiments carried on by Mr. Richardson in the Woolwich Dockyard with one of his petroleum furnaces were far better than those hitherto obtained from coal, but the great commercial question of cost appears at present to be a bar to practical application. Mr. Richardson, however, is about to institute another series of experiments with the same boiler, in order to demonstrate the economy of his system as against coal under all ordinary circumstances of ocean traffic.

OUR NAVY.

In naval architecture, the efficiency of the principle of cellular construction, first introduced by Mr. Reed into the *Bellerophon*, has been thoroughly proved, while the speed and handiness of the vessel just named gives unquestionable proof of the correctness of reducing the length of our ship of war. The results of the full draught trial of the *Bellerophon*, with a mean draught of 24 feet and a displacement of 7,230 tons, was a speed of 14.2 knots per hour by 6,400 indicated horse-power. The turret system appears to be gaining ground, and at last Captain Cowper P. Coles may hope to have his perseverance rewarded by seeing a vessel constructed entirely upon his own principle, and not merely a conversion which by no means affords him an opportunity of vindicating himself with regard to the merits of his system. During the past year Captain Coles has worked out several very important improvements in the construction of revolving turrets, which greatly enhance the value of the system, and enable it to be adapted to all circumstances. One improvement consists in fitting a circular bulkhead or fixed turret round the lower part and turning apparatus of a revolving turret or gun platform, for the purpose of protecting it. This circular bulkhead in the case of ships is supported upon the main deck, to which angle-irons are secured, and the outside of the lower part of the bulkhead rests against these angle-irons. The bulkhead reaches up to above the level of the upper deck, and between the bulkhead and the ring which connects the upper deck beams, Captain Coles leaves an annular space about two inches wide, into which wedges or filling pieces are forced. The angle-irons and these wedges dispense with the necessity of employing bolts or other fastenings for the circular bulkhead plating. Radial bars or arms are fixed between the circular bulkhead and the socket of the central pivot of the revolving turret, which hold and support the socket. Captain Coles also now dispenses with the necessity of having a large hole in the upper deck of a vessel, or in the surface of a fort, to receive the base or lower part of the revolving turret or platform. This is effected by fitting the rollers upon which the turret revolves below the upper deck, so that a sufficient portion of each roller projects through an aperture in the upper deck for the turret to revolve upon; the rollers are supported by carlines or small beams below the upper deck, or in frames. The apertures for the rollers and the central aperture for the socket are all the openings that require to be formed in the upper deck for the turret. Another important point is that Captain Coles has succeeded in adapting the turret system to forts as well as to ships. For forts and such like defences the fixed turret or circular bulkhead is supported upon the foundations of the fort, and has a glacis of masonry formed around it. In turret ships, we may observe, Captain Coles introduces a hurricane deck, which is no new idea, but it affords great protection to the top of the turret, as well as to the head of the gunner taking aim, which might be a tempting target for riflemen. The strength and position of the Royal Navy at the present moment is best expressed by briefly summarizing an official return, which has been issued, under the authority of the Lords of the Admiralty. This return gives the number, name, tonnage, armament, and horse-power of each vessel composing the British Navy. From it, we find there are 679 vessels of all descriptions, which may be classified as follows:—312 ships, corvettes, and frigates, 72 sailing ships, 100 gun-boats, 113 vessels employed in harbor service, 44 coast-guard cruisers, and 38 coast-guard watch vessels. Of the foregoing no less than 262 are in commission and doing duty in various parts of the globe. In addition to the above, there are also 24 vessels under construction at the various Government and private yards, many of which are in a very forward state for launching.

GUNNERY.

Turning from ships to guns, we find the year to have been marked by the successful introduction of the Fraser gun, which promises to effect an enormous saving in the annual expenditure for artillery—the saving in manufacture is said to be about £150,000 per annum, as against the Armstrong system of guns. The Fraser guns have been put to some very severe tests, and have stood fire uncommonly well; one has fired a thousand rounds with full service charges and still remains serviceable, while others

have endured four hundred rounds with much higher charges than are used in ordinary practice. So satisfactory has the system proved on careful trial that the construction of several 600-pounder guns on Mr. Fraser's principle has been decided on, and we believe commenced. With regard to small-arms, the past year has seen a revolution in the method of arming the soldiers of every nation. The Prussian needle-gun has led to every State adopting some modified form of breech-loader; either a new rifle has been introduced, or the old ones have been converted from muzzle to breech-loaders. Conversion has been the order of the day with us in England, and the Snider-Enfield is now being introduced into our Army. This is, however, but a temporary measure, a sort of stop-gap, but the stepping stone, we hope, to a far better and more perfect arm. A light arm of small calibre, capable of rapid firing and of containing a reserve of shots for an emergency, is the weapon we want. Such in effect is the Spencer rifle, which made some stir at the last Wimbledon meeting, doing excellent shooting both for rapidity and accuracy. Since then, however, this rifle has been greatly improved, and we hope in a short time to place the points of improvement before our readers. It may be remembered that some time since we announced that the National Rifle Association had appointed a breech-loading military rifle trial; it now appears that this competition has been abandoned in consequence of the more full and satisfactory Government trial of similar rifles, which has been announced, and by which the object of the Council—viz., the production of a perfect military arm—is more likely to be attained.

We read in a St. Petersburg letter: "Our naval budget has just been reduced from 21,034,000 roubles to 16,500,000. On the other hand, that of war has increased instead of diminishing. As a result of the mission of Colonel Gorlov to the United States, the Government has adopted the Spencer carbine, with which a portion of the Federal troops were armed, and to which it is said they owed their final success. This weapon requires metallic cartridges, which are already being manufactured in immense quantities at Okhta, in the close neighborhood of this capital. The cabinet of Washington acted in a most graceful manner in procuring special machinery for Colonel Gorlov."

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

JANUARY 29.—Lieutenant-Commander Nathaniel Green, Midshipman John M. Taft, Robert N. Griffen, W. W. Reisinger, John C. Rich, Henry C. Wiener, William T. Burwell, and Passed Assistant Paymaster J. W. Fairfield, to duty on board the *Tacony*.

First Assistant Engineer S. Wilkins Cragg, to duty on board the *Yantic*.

JANUARY 30.—Ensign Isaac Haslett, to duty on board the *Susquehanna*.

JANUARY 31.—Second Assistant Engineer William A. Windsor, Gunner William Wilson, and Carpenter David Robinson, to duty at the Naval Station, League Island, Pa.

Second Assistant Engineer John Van Hovenberg, to duty on board the *Monongahela*.

FEBRUARY 1.—Chaplain John D. Bengles, to duty at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., taking passage in the steamer from New York, on the 11th inst.

FEBRUARY 2.—Lieutenant-Commander Edward E. Potter, to duty at the Naval Rendezvous, Boston, Mass.

First Assistant Engineer John H. Hunt, Second Assistant Engineers James H. Chasmar and Charles H. Greenleaf, to take passage in the steamer sailing from New York on the 11th inst., for Panama, for duty on board the *Suwanee*.

DETACHED.

JANUARY 29.—Commander John J. Cornwell, from the *Miantonomah*, and ordered to return to the United States.

Commander Francis A. Roe, from the command of the *Madawaska*, and ordered to command the *Tacony*.

Paymaster William G. Marcy, from duty on board the *Madawaska*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. B. Ackley, First Assistant Engineer John A. Hunt, Second Assistant Engineers John Foranace, E. A. Magee, Nelson Ross, Charles H. Greenleaf, Henry Snyder, James M. Clark, Third Assistant Engineer Robert Crawford, and Boatswain Isaac T. Choate, from duty on board the *Madawaska*, and placed on waiting orders.

First Assistant Engineer George P. Hunt, from duty on board the *Madawaska*, and granted leave of absence.

First Assistant Engineer George W. Melville, from special duty at Boston, Mass., and ordered to duty on board the *Tacony*.

Second Assistant Engineer James H. Chasmar, from special duty at Boston connected with the *Franklin*, and placed on waiting orders.

JANUARY 30.—Paymaster Horatio L. Waite, from duty on board the *Yao*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

JANUARY 31.—Second Assistant Engineer C. W. Breaker, from duty on board the *Monongahela*, and placed on sick leave of absence.

FEBRUARY 1.—Chief Engineer E. Lawton, First Assistant Engineers James Renshaw, R. H. Gunnell, Second Assistant Engineers Edward Gay and John Lowe, from duty connected with the *Madawaska*, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Louis Kempf, Assistant Surgeon William Commons, First Assistant Engineer William G. Buehler, Second Assistant Engineers D. W. Gaffney and Thomas La Blanc, from duty on board the *Suwanee*, and ordered to return home.

Assistant Surgeon David Mack, Jr., Gunner George Fouse, Second Assistant Engineers P. L. Vanderville and George F. Sawyer, from duty on board the *Saranac*, and ordered to return home.

Lieutenant-Commander Charles L. Franklin, Paymaster J. E. Tolfree, Boatswain J. Corlan, and Carpenter F. H. Bishop, from duty on board the *Vanderbilt*, and ordered to return home.

Lieutenant-Commanders George W. Wood, G. K. Haswell, Lieutenant Frank Wildes, Master Charles E. Clark, and Passed Assistant Surgeon Louis Zengen, from duty on board the *Vanderbilt*, and ordered to the *Suwanee*.

Passed Assistant Surgeon William H. Johnson, and Gunner Cornelius Dugan, from duty on board the *Vanderbilt*, and ordered to the *Saranac*.

Captain Nathaniel Frost, from duty at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., on the reporting of his relief, and placed on waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer E. M. Brees, from duty on board the *Saginaw*, and ordered to return home.

FEBRUARY 2.—Lieutenant-Commander James G. Maxwell, from duty at the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to command the *Yantic*.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

JANUARY 29.—Second Assistant Engineers W. J. Reid and W. A. Dripps, of the *Madawaska*.

JANUARY 30.—Ensign Louis Belrose, of the *Susquehanna*.

PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST.

JANUARY 28.—Captain Guert Gansvoort.

FEBRUARY 1.—Captain Charles W. Pickering.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

JANUARY 29.—Acting Master John McGowan, Jr., Acting Ensigns Walter N. Smith, E. G. Blanchard, and Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon Henry Shaw, to duty on board the *Tacony*.

Acting Master James H. Stimson, to duty on board the practice ship *Sabine*.

Mate George Rogers, to duty on board the receiving ship *Allghany*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon C. W. Knight, to duty on board the *Yantic*.

FEBRUARY 1.—Acting Masters O. C. Bunker, James B. Wood, and Acting First Assistant Engineer Thomas McCausland, to take passage in the steamer sailing from New York on the 11th inst. for Panama, for duty on board the *Saginaw*.

DETACHED.

JANUARY 29.—Acting Masters William T. Breck, James Birtwistle, Acting Ensigns Charles G. Boyer, A. P. Bashford, August Adler, Mate W. S. Baldwin, George E. Plander, N. B. Walker and Edward Culbert, from duty on board the *Madawaska*, and ordered to duty on board the *Yantic*.

Acting Master George D. Newcombe, from duty on board the *Sabine*, and ordered to duty on board the *Tacony*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Thomas D. Crosby, from duty on board the *Pilgrim*, and ordered to duty on board the *Tacony*.

JANUARY 30.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant W. H. Garfield, Acting Master William A. Mollard, Acting Ensigns James Sotley, William C. Gibson, John W. Almy, William F. Hodgkinson, Mates George E. Simmons, Robert Robinson, John Rolling, Frederick Miller, and Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon William Gale, from duty on board the *Yao*, and placed on waiting orders.

FEBRUARY 1.—Acting Master H. K. Lapham, Acting Ensigns W. J. Herring, W. B. Arante, R. B. Crapo, J. F. Fott, Mates Charles J. Murphy, R. W. Collins and Daniel Ward, from duty on board the *Suwanee*, and ordered to return home.

Mate F. H. Wing, from duty on board the *Saginaw*, and ordered to return home.

Acting Second Assistant Engineers Peter Anderson, A. L. Gilmore, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer R. F. Baker, from duty on board the *Vanderbilt*, and ordered to the *Saranac*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer G. H. Whittemore, Acting Third Assistant Engineers Edward T. Peake and A. L. Grow, from duty on board the *Vanderbilt*, and ordered to the *Saginaw*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers Edward Reilly and Victor M. Osborne, from duty on board the *Vanderbilt*, and ordered to the *Suwanee*.

Acting First Assistant Engineer John Loyd, and Acting Second Assistant Engineer George H. Moore, from duty on board the *Saginaw*, and ordered to return home.

Acting Third Assistant Engineers William H. Wingate and August Abjotson, from duty on board the *Suwanee*, and ordered to return home.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Warner B. Bayley, from duty on board the *Madawaska*, and placed on waiting orders.

FEBRUARY 2.—Acting Ensign Fred. Elliott, from duty on board the *Jameson*, on the reporting of Acting Volunteer Lieutenant E. M. King, and ordered to return home.

Acting Ensign Charles V. Kelly, Jr., from duty on board the *Wyoming*, from September 8, 1866, and granted leave for discharge.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

JANUARY 30.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer William Madde of the *Madawaska*.

FEBRUARY 1.—Acting Ensign Mortimer M. Wheeler.

ORDERS REVOKED.

FEBRUARY 1.—Acting Ensign E. G. Blanchard, to duty on board the *Tacony*, and granted leave of absence.

LIST OF VOLUNTEER NAVAL OFFICERS.

Who have been honorably discharged from the service of the United States since last report:

Mate Edward Kearns, from January 28th.

LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the week ending February 2, 1867:

John Toomey, landsman, October 18, 1866, U. S. steamer *Frolic*.

Charles E. Wilson, ship's writer, October 22, 1866, U. S. steamer *Prolic*.

Michael Harrington, coal-heaver, October 27, 1866, U. S. steamer *Prolic*.

Robert Glass, marine, October 22, 1866, U. S. steamer *Frolic*.

Garrett Farrell, ordinary seaman, October 26, 1866, U. S. steamer *Frolic*.

William Harris (colored) landsman, January 22d, Naval Hospital, New York.

James Streaks, marine, January 25th, Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Martin Cone, beneficiary, January 27th, Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.

George G. Richards, landsman, January 14th, U. S. steamer *Iro*.

John Martin, seaman, November 9, 1866, U. S. steamer *Harford*.

Joseph Bowers, ordinary seaman, December 27, 1866, U. S. steamer *Vanderbilt*.

Alex. Mason, steerage steward, January 14th, U. S. steamer *Mackinaw*.

John D. Borton, boatswain, January 27th, Naval Hospital, Norfolk.

Solomon W. Hagerty, marine, January 29th, Naval Hospital, Washington.

ARMY GAZETTE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ordnance Sergeant John S. Sibley, U. S. Army, has been relieved from further duty at Houston, Texas, and been ordered to proceed, without delay, to Key West, Fla., and report to the commanding officer for duty at that post.

Paragraph 1 of Special Orders No. 7, current series, from Headquarters Department of the Gulf, has been modified so as to assign Ordnance Sergeant William G. Davis, U. S. Army, to duty at Fort Jackson, La., instead of Fort St. Philip.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTED HOSPITAL STEWARD U. S. ARMY.

Private Edward L. Mix, Company F, 36th U. S. Infantry, and ordered to report by letter to the Medical Director Department of the Plate for assignment to duty.

Sergeant Patrick Tierney, Company D, 25th U. S. Infantry, and ordered to report to the commanding officer Fort Snelling, Minn., for assignment to duty.

RELIEVED.

Hospital Steward Ernest Mers, U. S. Army, from duty in the Department of the South, and ordered to report to the Medical Director Department of the Arkansas for assignment to duty.

ORDER IN RELATION TO SUTLERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 26, 1867.

General Orders No. 6.

1. Section 25 of the act approved July 28, 1866, entitled "An act to increase and fix the military peace establishment of the United States," enacts "That the office of sutler in the Army and at military posts is hereby abolished, and the Subsistence Department is hereby authorized and required to furnish such articles as may from time to time be designated by the Inspectors-General of the Army, and the same to be sold to officers and enlisted men at cost prices, and if not paid for when purchased, a true account thereof shall be kept, and the amount due the Government shall be deducted by the Paymaster at the payment next following such purchase: Provided, That this section shall not go into effect until the 1st day of July, 1867."

2. In accordance with the provisions of this act, the warrants of all sutlers to the Army will terminate July 1, 1867; and after that date no sutler will be allowed, under any circumstances, to keep or sell goods of any description within the limits of any military post, camp, or station, or any military reserve. Commanding officers are made responsible for the strict execution of this order.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

MILITIA ITEMS.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.—Colonel John Ward, commanding this regiment, has issued the following order:

The officers and non-commissioned officers of this command will assemble for instruction and drill, at the regimental armory, in fatigue uniform, with side arms, on Friday evening, February 8th, and on Wednesday evening, February 20th, at 7½ o'clock p. m. The right wing of the regiment, comprising Companies C, F, G, D, and B, will assemble in fatigue uniform, with leggings, for battalion drill, at the State Arsenal corner of Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street, on Thursday evening, February 14th, and on Tuesday evening, February 26th. The left wing, comprising companies H, A, E, K, and I, will assemble equipped as above on Friday evening, February 15th, and on Wednesday evening, February 27th.

In compliance with a resolution of the Board of Officers, a Board of Examination to consist of the five senior captains is announced. They will examine annually the non-commissioned officers of this regiment, the examination to take place within ten days after the annual inspection. They will at any time during the interval examine such non-commissioned officers as may be referred to them for that purpose by the several commandants. All who fail to pass examination to the satisfaction of the Board will be reduced to the ranks on their recommendation.

The following officers are appointed on the Colonel's staff: Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Chaplain, re-appointed; William H. Hays, Engineer, re-appointed; John W. Robie, Surgeon, re-appointed; Robt. D. Newirth, Assistant Surgeon, re-appointed.

Richard E. Jarman has been elected Second Lieutenant Company G, vice McCord, resigned, rank from Jan. 16, 1867.

The following members have been discharged for the reasons set opposite their names: Company A—E. A. Deveau, physical disability; James S. Pencock, physical disability; William G. Smart, removed from district.

The action of the following companies, in expelling the members named below, has been approved, and their names directed to be stricken from the rolls: Company A, William C. McLean, Broadway corner of Tenth street; Company E, Edwin Allaire, C. Grear, R. J. Loudin, R. Attridge, J. Ferguson, D. Meeks, C. Carlisle, J. Halcott, H. O'Neill.

Company K, of this regiment, will hold their third annual *steris*, at the regimental armory, on the corner of Fourth street and Broadway, on Wednesday evening, the 20th inst. On this occasion an elegant flag, now on exhibition at the St. Nicholas Hotel, will be presented to the company, a gift, we understand, of their former Lieutenant, H. Gontrell. The cards of invitation are neatly gotten up, being printed in blue and gold with the regimental coat of arms in rose color, on the left end.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.—Brigadier-General Calvin E. Pratt, commanding this regiment, has issued the following order: "The right wing of this regiment, consisting of Companies A, C, D, F and H, will assemble at the arsenal, Portland avenue, for battalion drill, on Monday evening, February 4th. Line will be formed at 8 o'clock. The left wing, consisting of Companies B, E, G, I and K, will assemble at the arsenal, Portland avenue, for battalion drill, on Wednesday evening, February 20th. Line will be formed at 8 o'clock." The following elections are announced: First Lieutenant M. O. Ogden, to be Captain Company D, vice Bassett, resigned, rank December 22, 1866; Second Lieutenant O. E. Satterlee, to be First Lieutenant Company D, vice Ogden, promoted, rank December 22, 1866; Sergeant John Thompson, to be Second Lieutenant Company D, vice Satterlee, promoted, rank December 22, 1866; Private James M. Stephenson, to be Second Lieutenant Company I, vice Tompkins, resigned, rank December 18, 1866.

At a meeting of Company B, held on the 5th day of December, 1866, the following resolution was passed, and the action of the company has been approved:

Resolved, That the Colonel be requested to modify Section 5 of General Orders No. 7, 1866, so far as relates to P. Owens Jones, so as to make it expulsion for habitual neglect of duty and non-payment of fines and dues, and that said modification be published in next General Orders issued.

SECOND DIVISION.—A correspondent sends us the following letter, stating that it was originally published in a Brooklyn paper, and requesting us to re-print it, inasmuch as he considers it expresses the feelings of a majority of the members of the Fifth and Eleventh brigades. The communication is as follows:

Sir: Governor Fenton in removing the superseded generals in our National Guard from command, and placing live men, who have borne the "brunt of battle" in their stead, has done an action which is worthy of great praise, and it should be commended by all friends of our citizen soldiery. With such men as Shaler, Barnum and the other new appointees, governing its Militia system, New York State will have—at least where the innovations have been made—an efficient military body, ready for any warlike emergency that may occur.

It is to be regretted, that while the Governor was at work, he was not more thorough in it. Brooklyn has a body of troops of which she well may be proud. Yet, if the active commanders of the Thirtieth, Fourteenth, Twenty-third and Forty-seventh regiments, did not take the interest they, in having their men well drilled, they would soon become an organized, uniformed mob, as far as the general officers are concerned. We have a commander of division, who has never seen an armed force; generals of brigades, who can hardly put a company through modern evolutions, let alone directing field movements. The chief officers are in command still, who occupied the positions they now hold long previous to the late war, when the Militia were little more than "holiday soldiers," and had not been moulded into the stern stuff they have since become, by the addition of so many veterans to their ranks. Nothing personal should be alleged against Generals Durfee, Smith and Crooke; as private gentlemen they are entitled to all the respect which can be shown them, as being among the best of our citizens. But as military men they should give way to younger, less, and to those who have stood in the front of battle and gained experience by actual war. Many of Long Island's sons, who have gained an enviable record during the conflict for the Union, could fill with honor and capability the position of Major-General commanding the Second division. Wood, Jourdan, Pratt, Fowler and many others, are far more capable than the present incumbent, and the interests of the National Guard in Brooklyn absolutely demand such a change. Ancient men and ancient objects, Mr. Editor, are to be revered and respected, not used. The present age is a progressive one, and the Second division must keep pace with it, and have commanders possessed with modern ideas, and youth and experience to carry them out.

Yours, etc., NATIONAL GUARD.

ALIEN IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.—Colonel Anton Meyer, commanding the Fifth regiment, recently received the following letter, dated January 4th:

Sir: I have the honor to state that I received a summons some time ago to appear before a Court-martial to be held at No. 160 Hester street, on the 12th day of December, 1866, at 8 o'clock in the evening. I did not pay attention to this order, and sent there a letter, stating that I had signed the rolls of the Fifth regiment N. G. S. N. Y. by mistake, not being a citizen of the United States at that time and not having become such a one as yet, and further stating that the officer of said regiment under whose direction I signed the roll, failed entirely to give me the proper condition, and which a person could become only a member of said military organization. I afterward received another order, dated December 18, 1866, requesting me again to appear before said Court-martial this evening. Having ascertained in the meantime that the Captain commanding Company K, of your regiment, to which I belonged, has declared under oath that I was a citizen of the United States, I have the honor now to transmit an affidavit duly made out and sworn to that I am not a citizen of the United States yet, and, therefore, am not liable to any military duty in the State Militia.

I, therefore, should like you would give me an order, stating please

and time where and when to deliver the clothing and cartridge-boxes, etc., which I received at the time of my enlistment. Hoping that you will please pay attention to this matter, I have the honor to be, Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN DURR.

The above communication was referred by Colonel Meyer to Brigadier-General Burger, commanding Second brigade, by whom it was referred to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Joachimsen, Judge-Advocate of the brigade, for his decision, and report. Colonel Joachimsen rendered the following opinion on the case:

It is undoubtedly true that no person is by law compelled to do military duty except he is a citizen of the United States, or has declared his intention to become a citizen; that he cannot be forced into the ranks. But there is no legal objection to a person to exempt himself from military duty, and by such voluntary enlistment entering the service and becoming subject to the military law of the State. The class of persons who cannot volunteer is also provided for by law, namely, persons under age without the consent of his parents, etc.

The within named John Durr appears to be a volunteer who has received his arms and equipment. He would be entitled to receive his pay. He had his advantages, and cannot of right claim to be dispensed from the penalties of the service. It is a well-settled rule that a party may "voluntarily" assume a status to which he cannot be compelled, but being once in he is bound by the rules. Such is the rule in the U. S. Army, and in cases not otherwise provided for by the Army Regulations and law.

The above opinion was referred to the Adjutant-General, who endorsed it as follows:

STATE OF NEW YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, January 16, 1867.

The opinion of Judge-Advocate Joachimsen in the case of John Durr, approved by the Commander-in-Chief, of the State, cannot demand the resignation of Durr, yet so long as he of his own free will subscribed to the established form of enlistment, he subjected himself to a faithful obedience to all the requirements of the military services.

(Signed) S. E. MARVIN, Adjutant-General.

EIGHTH REGIMENT DRUM CORPS.—The annual ball of the drum corps of this regiment, Drum-Major Lewis commanding, took place on Tuesday evening, the 29th ult., at Irving Hall, and although the attendance was not as large as on former occasions, there were still enough present to make the affair sociable and pleasant. The decorations of the room were exceedingly neat and pleasing, and were arranged under the special supervision of Sergeant W. A. Walderson. The officers of the regiment turned out in full strength to honor the occasion; among those present we noticed Colonel Carr, Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, Major Wentworth, of General Varian's staff, Adjutant Durfee, and the line officers generally. The drum-majors of several other organizations were present; among them Hill, of the Thirty-seventh; Goursel, of the Ninety-sixth; Berchert, of the Fifth; McKeever, of the Fourth, and Blumensrath, of the First. Dancing was continued until a late hour, all present having apparently come to have a merry time. Everything passed off pleasantly and to the satisfaction of all who attended the ball.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Brigadier-General Wm. G. Ward, commanding the First brigade, has issued the following order: "The Commanding General has received the proceedings of the Court-martial held for the trial of First Lieutenant John J. Casey and Second Lieutenant Patrick Casey, Seventy-seventh regiment N. G. S. N. Y., pursuant to Special Orders No. 4, second series, Major Patrick F. Hannan, President; and, in consequence of the great irregularity of the proceedings, orders the whole matter set aside, the officers to be released from arrest and returned to duty. The General would call the attention of the officers concerned in the matter to the serious injury likely to ensue to the service from the great delay in this trial; and would especially censure First Lieutenant O'Neill for absenting himself from the trial after preferring the charges."

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—By some inadvertence General Orders No. 1 from the headquarters of this regiment did not reach our office until last Tuesday. The order bears date of the 23rd ult., and reads as follows: The following extracts from brigade orders of 14th inst. are hereby published for the information of this command: A drill of all the commissioned officers of this brigade will be held at the State Arsenal, Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, on Monday, February 11th, at 7½ o'clock p. m. Officers will appear in undress uniform, with side arms, and without sash. This drill will be strictly private; none will be admitted except commissioned officers of the brigade, in uniform. The following elections are announced: Major George M. Dusenberry to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Catlin, resigned, with rank from January 3d; Captain Wm. Oscar Roome to be Major, vice Dusenberry, promoted, with rank from January 3d. Wm. A. Bayard has been promoted to be right General Guide, vice F. J. Horr, returned to his company. Company drills are hereby suspended until February 25th, at which time they will be resumed in regular order. Drills by division will be held at the armory as follows: Companies A and E on Tuesday evenings, February 5th, 12th and 19th; Companies G and D, Wednesday evenings, February 6th, 13th and 20th; Companies H and K, Thursday evenings, February 7th, 14th and 21st; Companies B and C, Friday evenings, February 8th and 15th, and Monday evening, 25th. Line will be formed at 8 o'clock p. m. Regimental drills will be held at the State Arsenal, corner Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street, in full fatigue, on the dates following: Monday, March 4th; Friday, March 15th; Tuesday, March 19th; Wednesday, March 27th. First Sergeant's call will be sounded at 7:40 o'clock p. m. Line will be formed at 8 o'clock, at which hour the doors of the arsenal will be closed. At the first three of these regimental drills none will be admitted except those participating in the instruction. At the last drill above mentioned the band and drum corps will report to the Adjutant at 7½ o'clock, and the doors will be thrown open to the friends of the regiment holding tickets of admission, which may be obtained from the commandants of companies and the Adjutant of the regiment. At this drill white gloves will be worn, and officers will appear with sashes; company roll calls at the armory at 7:25 o'clock, when the arms of the regiment will be used; on the other occasions muskets will be furnished at the State Arsenal. As the stand of colors authorized by the State, including the National flag, bearing the inscription of the services rendered to the Federal Government by this organization during its late struggle against treason and rebellion, will be presented on this occasion, it is ordered that commandants of companies be punctual in reporting with their commands. Fines for absence from regimental and division drills not more than six, nor less than three dollars. Particular attention is called to paragraphs 218 and 219 of the Militia Law of the State, which will be rigidly enforced. In compliance with brigade orders, a regimental court-martial will be held at the armory, on Tuesday evening, February 26th, at 7½ o'clock, for the trial of delinquents to that date. Major Wm. Oscar Roome is appointed President of said court. The Colonel calls the attention of those whom it concerns to the following extract from General Orders No. 13, dated December 3d, emanating from these headquarters: "First Sergeants of companies will return in writing to the Adjutant, at the armory, on Saturday of each week hereafter, a list of names of

the members of their respective companies, including commissioned officers absent from company drill for the week in which such report is made. Said reports to be countersigned by commandants of companies." In direct disobedience to this order, five first sergeants have failed to perform this duty; paragraphs 218 and 219 of the Militia Code provide for this offence by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, nor less than five dollars, or reduction to the ranks, or both. The Adjutant will make return of these delinquents to the court-martial of February 26th. In connection with this subject, while refraining from publishing the names of those captains whose duty it was to insure obedience to that order, the Colonel censures in the severest manner the utter indifference manifested. Hereafter brigade courts-martial will be held for the trial of delinquent officers at stated periods, and the commandant trusts that the good example of officers, so necessary for the emulation of the men, will be the means of rendering it unnecessary to send before said courts any officer of this command.

Adjutant Waring, of this regiment, has tendered his resignation, and we understand that Sergeant-Major Patrick is to be appointed to fill the vacancy.

FIRST BRIGADE.—Brigadier-General Wm. G. Ward, on the 14th ult., issued an order assuming command of this brigade by virtue of commission. The following officers are appointed on the staff of the Brigadier-General: John W. Greene, Hospital Surgeon, re-appointed; A. G. Agnew, Quartermaster, vice Simonson, retired; John T. Denny, Paymaster, vice Enos, retired; Owin O'Brien, Aide-de-Camp, vice Dimock, retired. The field officers of this brigade assembled in undress uniform, without side-arms, for theoretical instruction, on Thursday, January 31st, at 8 o'clock p. m., at the quarters of the Brigadier-General, No. 25 East Thirty-first street.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Colonel Emmons Clark has issued the following order: "In compliance with Brigade Orders, the officers of this regiment will assemble for drill (fatigue uniform), at the State Arsenal, Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, on Monday, February 11th, at 7½ o'clock p. m. The following companies composing the right wing of this regiment, viz., Companies I, A, B, C and H, will assemble, in full fatigue, for battalion drill, on Friday, February 8th; and the companies composing the left wing, viz., Companies E, F, D, G and K, will assemble for the same purpose, on Thursday, February 14th. Roll call of companies at 7½ o'clock p. m. Members of the regiment only will be admitted to these drills."

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S REPORT.—We have received a note from the Inspector-General's office informing us that General Botscheller in his report does not recommend that keepers of drinking saloons shall be considered as unfitted to hold commissions as officers in the National Guard.

SIXTH REGIMENT.—A battalion drill of this regiment took place at the State Arsenal, Seventh avenue, corner of Thirty-fifth street, on Thursday evening the 31st ult. Colonel J. W. Mason was in command, assisted by Major Kinney and Adjutant Ingersoll, ten companies of eleven files each being in line. The drill was according to Casey's Tactics, and the following is a list of the movements executed:

1. Formation of battalion; 2. Open and close ranks; 3. Face by the rear rank; 4. Face by the front rank; 5. Break by the right into column; 6. Left into line of battle; 7. Break to the rear by the right into column; 8. Repeat the sixth; 9. Advance by the right of companies and halt; 10. Form line to the front; 11. Break to the rear by the left into column; 12. Right into line of battle; 13. Retire by the right of companies—halt and front; 14. Repeat the sixth and eighth; 15. Play battalion into close column by division in rear of first; 17. Deploy column on the first division; 18. Deploy battalion into close column by division in front of first; 19. Deploy column of the second division; 19. Play battalion into close column by division on third division right in front; 20. Deploy column on the fourth division.

As it was not possible to form all the companies in line, a portion of the drill was concluded by wings, and the mistakes made were noticed and rectified. The commandants of several of the companies did not seem to be well posted in their duties, and much time was necessarily consumed in instructing them in their proper positions. The Colonel gave his orders in a clear and correct manner. We think, however, the command rest was given too frequently, as once or twice an hour is quite sufficient to rest a battalion drilling in a room on a smooth floor. More attention should be paid to the correct execution of the manual of arms and the halt. The drill, however, was a good one, and its correctness in details was calculated to prove instructive to the men. Officers in command of companies should give more attention to the uniforming of themselves and men. Quite a number of both officers and men wore cap covers, and a number of the men were without the regulation pompon. Cap covers should not be worn at an in-door drill, and the pompon, being a part of the uniform, should not be allowed to be omitted. We desire here to call attention to a very common error, viz., that of making the first step in a march a stamp, and not a step. There is no reason for this, and it has a direct tendency toward making the men march unsteadily. When the command march is given, the battalion should move off steadily and quietly, each man taking the full step, neither slower nor faster than the prescribed cadence, and without any stamp at the commencement or end of the march. The next drill of this regiment will take place at the same place, on the 25th inst., when we hope to see these irregularities rectified.

FOURTH REGIMENT.—The following change is announced: Frederick Roosevelt to be Quartermaster Sergeant, vice Moses H. Beck, relieved. The above non-commissioned officer will rank from the 4th inst. An election will be held at the armory of this regiment on the 16th instant, to fill the vacancy in Company A, caused by the resignation of Second Lieutenant H. J. Vanderburgh.

DRILL OF THE NINTH REGIMENT.—The drill of the right wing of this regiment took place at the State Arsenal, on Tuesday evening the 5th inst. Colonel John H. Wilcox was in command, assisted by Lieutenant-Colonel Braine and Adjutant Seward. The wing was, for purposes of drill, divided into eight platoons of ten files each. Previous to the commencement of the drill the field music of the regiment beat up and down the line. The music commenced, as usual, with three rolls. We would feel obliged to any one who will inform us where this abominable practice of rolling the drum at the commencement of beating off comes from, as it is certainly neither in the regulations, code or tactics. As three ruffles are the salute due a major-general, we must prove their being used when no general officer is present. The regiment made a very handsome appearance, the movements generally being handsomely executed. This was especially the case in the formation of the square, and moving it by the various fronts. The regiment on last Tuesday used their own guns. In marching, the men moved very steadily and with the proper cadence. When the battalion was ordered to move forward in line, the color-sergeant did not move promptly at the word "march," and consequently spoiled what would otherwise have been very well executed. The change of front forward on the first company was well executed, and Lieutenant-Colonel Braine was very

efficient in posting the guides. Colonel Wilcox gave his orders in a clear, decided tone, although we think he was a trifle too deliberate. At the dress parade, which ended the evolutions of the evening, the Colonel cautioned both officers and men, and required them to stand motionless facing to the proper front. Colonel Wilcox has been working faithfully with his regiment, superintending all the division drills in person, the fruits of which were evinced at the drill on last Tuesday. We understand that the Colonel proposes, at no very distant time, to institute a series of competitive drills among the companies of his regiment, which will, we believe, produce a very beneficial result.

FIRST REGIMENT CAVALRY.—Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Knebel, commanding this regiment, has issued the following order: "The Brigade Court-martial convened in pursuance of General Orders No. 3, and which assembled at the Third regiment Cavalry armory, on the 15th of January, 1867, is ordered to meet at the same place on Tuesday, February 12th, at 8 o'clock P. M. All delinquent officers of this regiment will appear at such time and place. This court consists as follows: Major Schmale, Third regiment Cavalry, President; Captain Lambert, Third regiment Cavalry, and Captain Coburn, First regiment Cavalry, members. A regular quarterly meeting of this regiment will assemble at Ittner's Hotel, on Thursday, February 14th, at 7½ o'clock P. M. It is expected that every officer will be present, prepared to pay his fines and dues, as the by-laws will be strictly enforced."

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.—Colonel J. Maidhof on the 8th inst. resumed the command of his regiment, having been relieved by General Aspinwall of the command of the brigade. Colonel Maidhof has issued the following order: "This regiment will parade, fully uniformed (with overcoats), armed and equipped, on Friday, the 22d inst., to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of General George Washington. Line will be formed on Great Jones street, right on Lafayette place, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely. Non-commissioned staff and band will report to the Adjutant fifteen minutes before formation. Field and staff will report, mounted, at the Colonel's quarters, No. 76 Second avenue, at 1½ o'clock P. M. Commissioned and non-commissioned officers of this regiment will assemble in brigade uniform on Thursday, the 14th inst., at the regimental armory, at 9 o'clock P. M., for skeleton battalion drill."

FOURTH BRIGADE.—Brigadier-General Lloyd Aspinwall on the 2d inst. resumed command of this brigade. In the order announcing this fact, General Aspinwall expresses his entire satisfaction with the manner in which the affairs of the brigade have been conducted by Colonel J. Maidhof, Eleventh Infantry, and returns that officer his thanks. Colonel Maidhof is directed to resume the command of his regiment. The following is the closing paragraph of the order:

While in command of the division the undersigned has received much hearty co-operation from the brigade commanders and from the officers of the division generally, that he would be leaving a duty unperformed did he not take this opportunity of expressing his appreciation of the same, as well as to acknowledge the efficient services of the division staff, particularly those of Major Wm. B. Bend, Aide-de-Camp and Acting Division Inspector.

NINTH REGIMENT.—An election was held at the armory of this regiment on Thursday evening, the 31st ult., to fill the vacancy in this regiment caused by the resignation of Major Lanning, Brigadier-General J. M. Varian presiding, and resulted as follows: Twenty-one votes cast—of which Captain Johnson, of Company H, received 3, and Captain Strong, of Company F, 18 votes; whereupon Captain Strong was declared duly elected Major of the regiment. Captain Johnson is an old officer in the National Guard, and was elected Major of the regiment before Major Lanning, and was not present on the 31st ult., being absent in Albany on business. Major Strong will, we believe, prove a good selection for the position.

FIRST BRIGADE.—An election was held at the armory of the Twelfth regiment, on Tuesday evening, the 5th inst., to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Major R. H. Hoadley, Inspector of this brigade. Brigadier-General Wm. G. Ward presided, the Second, Twelfth, Seventy-seventh, and Ninety-ninth regiments being represented. Six votes were cast, of which Major J. J. Van Nest received five and Major James E. Montgomery, late U. S. Volunteers, one; whereupon Major Van Nest was declared duly elected to fill the position.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—A battalion drill of this regiment took place at the State Arsenal, Third-fifth street, on Monday evening, the 4th inst. Colonel T. W. Parmelee was in command, ten companies of eleven files each being in line. The Colonel wore a fatigue jacket, the eagle without the rectangle, and a silver bugle, all of which were quite allowable at a drill in fatigue uniform, while at the same time they gave the Colonel a very natty appearance. The line was very handsomely formed under the superintendence of Adjutant Francis and the Sergeant-Major, who designated the position for the guides of the various companies in a very correct and soldierly manner. After taking command the Colonel brought the battalion to parade rest, and kept the men standing in that position for some time, during which they stood very steady. In marching, the proper cadence was not observed by all the companies, and this was especially the case when the battalion was marched by the left flank. The Colonel, by talking to his men, excited them to try and do the best they could, and this very nervousness may account for the undue hurrying of the step which produced an unsteadiness in the march of the column. We noticed that there were but nine files in one of the companies. Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Rockafeller was present, and assisted the Colonel. We think, however, the Major was a little too rapid in his movements to admit of entire correctness. It is hardly possible for an officer to run down the line, and indicate correctly the position of the guide of each company when the column is closed in mass. We noticed that several of these guides were inaccurately placed, which would not have been the case had the distance been measured by paces. We like to see an officer as active as Colonel Rockafeller, but he should at the same time be accurate. During the evening the Colonel drilled the battalion in a movement of his own, called *forming circles by division*. This is executed by forming divisions, facing them about, giving the command *form circle*, which is done by bringing the right and the left together, the men facing outwards at the command halt, bringing their bayonets to a charge, and giving a low growl. We noticed that in wheeling Captains Tompkins and Ennis were the only officers who faced their commands while executing the wheel. This omission was more noticeable because, as the general thing, the officers were in their proper positions while executing the various manœuvres. It is useless for commanding officers to imagine that they can tell whether their commands are wheeling correctly when they only see the marching flank out of the corner of one of their eyes. Brigadier-General Wm. G. Ward, commanding the First brigade, was present during the drill, and toward its close exercised the battalion in the manual arms. The regiment made a very handsome appearance, but we

hope the Captains will give more attention to the proper cadence in marching, as several inaccuracies occurred from a want of it. Colonel Parmelee is working very faithfully with his regiment, and we think is producing a good result. We cannot close our account of this drill without noticing the fact that there was no tobacco chewing in the ranks, and that the floor was consequently unsoiled by tobacco juice, which is not usually the case.

FIRST REGIMENT.—An election was held on Monday evening, the 4th inst., to fill the vacancy in this regiment caused by the resignation of Colonel D. C. Minton. Major Ittner presided, and the election resulted in the unanimous choice of Captain Henry O. Brinker, seventeen votes being cast in his favor. After the election the officers present were invited by Colonel Brinker to partake of a very fine collation provided at Major Ittner's Hotel, where a very agreeable time was spent. Speeches were made by the newly elected Colonel, Major Kent, of General Postley's staff, and others.

SERENADE TO MAJOR-GENERAL SHALER.—On the 1st inst., Major-General Alexander Shaler assumed command of the First division N. G. S. N. Y., and on the evening of that day he was waited upon at his residence, No. 212 West Twenty-eighth street, by the officers and members of the Seventh regiment, accompanied by Grafulla's full band of forty-five pieces, who gave him an elegant serenade. As a private dwelling is much too small to hold the crowd which assembled to honor the occasion, only the General's personal friends, the commanders of the various brigades, the officers of the Seventh, and three men from each company were admitted to the house, where every provision was made for their entertainment. Among the guests present, not members of the regiment, were Generals Palmer and Darling, and Colonel Liebenau, of Governor Fenton's staff, and General Burger, commanding the Second brigade, while towering above them all was seen the soldierly form of General Joseph Hamilton, who was formerly a member of the Seventh. General Shaler looks every inch the soldier, and it must have been very inspiring to him, as it was pleasing to us, to see the heartiness of the congratulations which he received from on all sides. Colonel Clark, of the Seventh, acted as master of ceremonies, and proposed the health of General Shaler in a very neat and clever speech, to which the General responded in a most felicitous manner. Speeches were also made by General Palmer, Colonel Liebenau, First Lieutenant and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Louis Fitzgerald, of the Seventh, which were deserving of a more extended notice than we can give them. The speech of the last-named officer was peculiarly interesting, because he was able to relate the "sieges, battles, fortunes" he had passed in company with General Shaler, dwelling at length upon the sufferings of the new Major-General while confined in the loathsome jail at Charleston, S. C. As more extended reports of the serenade have already been published, we can only add the speech of the General made to the crowd assembled about his residence, in response to loud and repeated calls:

Members of the National Guard and fellow-citizens:

I fully appreciate the honor conferred upon me, and realize the obligations I am under to you for this manifestation of your regard; but any effort on my part to give expression to the emotions which now possess me would result in failure.

The melodies of your inimitable band are equalled only by your kindness and good feeling. It was my fortune to be associated for many years with the organization which you have the honor to represent, and to so deport myself as to merit your esteem. I can only add, that in the discharge of the duties of the new and higher office to which his Excellency the Governor of the State has seen fit to recently appoint me, it shall be my aim to also act in such a manner as to command your confidence and respect. Thanking you most cordially for this evidence of your interest in my welfare, I beg to bid you good-night.

THIRD REGIMENT.—An election for Major of this regiment was held at the regimental armory on the 5th inst., which resulted as follows: Whole number of votes cast 23, of which Lieutenant George W. Hamilton received 21 and Captain Samuel M. Cox 7, whereupon Lieutenant Hamilton was declared elected. Upon motion of Captain Cox, seconded by Lieutenant O'Neil, the election was made unanimous.

COMPETITIVE DRILLS.—The subjoined resolutions were offered at a meeting of the Board of officers of a regiment of the First division, but as they have not as yet been adopted we withhold the number:

Whereas, It is necessary to do something to further the advancement of the — regiment Infantry N. G. S. N. Y., and to get both officers and men to take more interest in the same; be it

Resolved, That the officers of this regiment agree to pay the sum set opposite their respective names for the purpose of purchasing a flag or some other suitable prize, to be given, some time in the month of April, 1867, to the best drilled company in the school of the soldier, Casey's Tactics, the same to be held by them subject to a challenge from any company in the — regiment Infantry N. G., the challenge to be accepted one month from date of same, or forfeit prize.

The successful company holding the prize January 1, 1868, will be required to challenge any company in the Third brigade, First division, N. G. S. N. Y., but at the time said challenge is given, the company challenging and the one accepting the same shall be full companies of at least sixty-four men.

We think it would be a good idea for every regiment in the division to adopt a somewhat similar set of resolutions.

BAND CONCERT, SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The seventh promenade concert of the series given by the band of this regiment, took place on Saturday evening of last week. Although the weather was unfavorable, the room was comfortably filled by the friends of the regiment, though there were not quite as many ladies present as usual. The mistiness of the weather, however, did not dampen the music of the band, which was as bright and sparkling as ever. The eighth and last concert of the season will take place on the 16th inst.

DRILL OF THE FIFTH REGIMENT.—Wing drills of this regiment were held at the arsenal, Seventh avenue, on Wednesday and Thursday evening of this week. On Wednesday evening the right wing was paraded, Colonel Anton Meyer in command, assisted by Lieutenant-Colonel Hillenbrand and Adjutant Marquardt. The men were divided into eight commands of ten files each and made a very good appearance. There was, however, a lack of uniformity in their dress, some wearing the full dress hat while the majority wore the fatigue cap. One half of the men had on fatigue blouses, the other half wearing the dress coat. As the members of the companies were not properly sized after receiving details, it gave a ragged appearance to the line. At the commencement of the drill we noticed some few inaccuracies, which, however, were corrected as it progressed. As at the drill of the Sixth regiment, the men commenced the march with a stamp, which is not down in the tactics and should therefore be omitted. There were one or two inaccuracies in giving the commands, but we put these down as inadvertencies. Lieutenant-Colonel Hillenbrand was very efficient and active, rendering the colonel valuable aid. The movement of the battalion in line and the right about halt were very handsomely executed, as also the deployments of the column. We would, however, remind the company officers that these deployments are successive formations, and require that the arms should be brought to a support after dressing on the line. Quite a number of military men were present to witness the drill, among whom were

Colonel Krehbiel, of the Ninety-sixth, Lieutenant-Colonel Lux, of the Eleventh, Major Steinway, of the Ninety-sixth and Surgeon Thurman, Captain Holsworth and Quartermaster Brehm, of the Fifth. The field music was also in attendance. The regiment looked well and drilled well, but we hope to see more attention at future drills to the uniformity in the dress of the men.

ELECTION IN THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—An election held at the armory of this regiment to fill the vacancy in the position of Captain of Company K, caused by the promotion of Captain Oscar Roome to the Majority of the regiment, resulted in the choice of First Lieutenant R. H. Pascoli to be Captain, vice Roome, promoted, and George R. Baby to be First Lieutenant, vice Pascoli, promoted.

REVISION OF THE CODE.—The Major-Generals commanding the several divisions of the National Guard met the Governor's staff, at Albany, on the 30th ult., by the invitation of Brigadier-General S. E. Marvin, Adjutant-General, for the purpose of suggesting amendments to the Military Code. An adjourned meeting was held at Albany, on the 8th inst.

NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT.—It is understood that this regiment will parade on the 22d inst., for the purpose of receiving a stand of colors from the city, on which occasion it is proposed that the Eleventh regiment shall act as an escort.

ADDRESS OF DR. CHAPIN.—We call the attention of our readers to the notice of the address to be delivered by Dr. Chapin before the Ninth regiment, on the 22d inst.

DISPOSITION OF MONEY COLLECTED AS FINE.

The following letter contains an important decision from the Judge-Advocate-General:

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, February 4, 1867.

Brigadier-General Geo. S. Batcheller, Inspector-General S. N. Y.

GENERAL: A communication from Captain J. E. Curran, Twenty-fourth regiment N. Y. S. N. G., states that at a Regimental Court-martial for the trial of offences, delinquencies and deficiencies in said regiment, fines and dues for violation of company by-laws were collected, and the court being in doubt as to the proper disposition of the moneys thus collected, Captain Curran requests "such instructions as will secure to each company their respective dues, under their by-laws in compliance with provisions of Military Code."

Sec. 252 of the Military Code, provides that any fines for offences against the by-laws of any company in the National Guard, not exceeding \$25, may be enforced by a Regimental Court-martial, upon a return thereto of a certified copy of the proceedings relating to the infliction of such fines, etc.

Sec. 215 directs that all fines and penalties imposed by any Regimental or Battalion Court-martial, shall be paid by the officer collecting the same, to the Treasurer of the County, and shall belong to the Military Fund of said Regiment.

Sec. 230 is substantially the same. I do not find any authority for a payment of the moneys collected by a Court-martial on account of a penalty for violation of company by-laws, to the company fund, although it would seem that they belong properly to that fund.

The only way for the company to reach them is through the Regimental Board of Auditors.

The amount of the fines collected by the Court-martial referred to in the letter of Captain Curran, must be paid to the County Treasurer, and by him credited to the fund of the regiment to which the persons fined belong.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CAMPBELL H. YOUNG, Judge-Advocate-General.

NATIONAL GUARD EXAMINING BOARD.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 1, 1867.

Special Orders No. 17.

The following officers of the National Guard are hereby appointed a Board to examine into the general fitness and qualifications of such officers as may be ordered before it, in pursuance of section 91 Military Code: Major-General Henry A. Barnum, Sixth division; Brigadier-General Joshua M. Varian, Third brigade; Colonel George M. Baker, Seventy-fourth regiment; Colonel Bradley Martin, Aide-de-Camp; Lieutenant-Colonel Solomon P. Smith, Assistant Inspector-General.

The Board will convene at the City of Albany on the 13th day of February inst., and at such other times thereafter as the exigencies of the service may demand.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
(Signed) S. E. MARVIN, Adjutant-General.
Official: J. B. STONEHOUSE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDER FROM GENERAL SHALER.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW YORK, February 1, 1867.

General Orders No. 1.

By virtue of an appointment from his Excellency the Governor of the State, and of a commission as Major-General from the Adjutant-General's Office at Albany, bearing date January 23, 1867, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the First division National Guard of the State of New York.

Headquarters are for the present established at 212 West Twenty-eighth street.

Official: W. B. BEND, Major and A. D. C. and A. D. I.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, February 2, 1867.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New York, during the week ending February 2, 1867:

FIRST BRIGADE OF CAVALRY.

Robert T. Hoy, to be Brigade Quartermaster, September 20, 1866, original vacancy.

Charles W. Whiting, Jr., to be Aide-de-Camp, September 20, 1866, original vacancy.

Edward H. V. Kent, to be Brigade Inspector, January 28th, original vacancy.

THIRD REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

John H. Tiedelbey, to be Adjutant, October 16, 1866, vice Gules, promoted.

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

John Schmidt, to be Engineer, January 15th, vice Le Roy Berries, promoted.

EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

M. P. Dorsch, to be Quartermaster, June 20, 1862, for three months' service.

George L. Fox, to be Engineer, January 16th, vice Varian, promoted.

William H. Heathcote, to be Captain, January 23d, vice Robinson, promoted.

William H. McIntire, to be Captain, January 21st, vice Scott, promoted.

Edward Barker, to be First Lieutenant, January 21st, vice McIntire, promoted.

Thomas S. Dakin, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, January 23d, vice McKee, resigned.

Frederick A. Mason, to be Major, January 23d, vice Dakin, promoted.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Thomas F. Quinn, to be Second Lieutenant, December 12, 1866, vice Walsh, resigned.

FOURTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Benjamin W. Robson, to be Adjutant, January 8th, vice Best, resigned.

Frank Pringnitz, to be Captain, January 8th, vice Hanover, promoted.

Dr. George H. Parsell, to be Surgeon, January 14th, vice Coon, declined.

A BATTLE SCENE—The following characteristic anecdote is related of Count Bismarck and General Moltke: After a dinner which the count gave the Presidents of the Chambers, the leaders of the principal political parties, and other celebrities, according to the usual German custom cigars were handed round, and the hospitable host presented one to General Von Moltke, remarking as he did so that it was not the first time, and that the former cigar was a far more valuable one than the present. The great strategist, who is celebrated for his taciturnity, merely shook his head, to signify that he had forgotten the circumstance. "Do you not remember, dear Moltke," said the count, "how on the 3d of July, as we cuirassiers say, the battle came to a standstill, and the whole staff was looking forward to the arrival of the Second Army under the Crown Prince in a state of feverish anxiety? I watched you among the generals from a little distance, and observed the iron composure with which you gazed on the fight on the one side, and the confidence with which you looked on the other for the heads of the columns of the Crown Prince. Still the much-wished-for aid did not come, and my poor diplomatist soul was terrified by the thought that, perhaps, in a few minutes all my long labor might prove to have been in vain. At that moment I saw you throw away the end of your cigar. Thought I to myself, his pipe must not go out if he is to save us. I immediately produced my whole remaining stock, consisting of a good cigar, and one of doubtful quality, and offered you the choice. You looked at both for a moment or two, grasped the best, and lighted it as coolly as you did just now. The composure of your grasp of the situation—for that's the appropriate word—restored my spirits, and the cannonade which followed electrified us all; but I could almost be angry with you, dear Moltke, for forgetting such a moment. But I think, gentlemen, I must give him a bill of indemnity." Moltke smiled, but did not utter a word.—*Berlin letter.*

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—We publish to-day the twenty second annual report of this old and prosperous company. It presents a most important and gratifying statement of the business of 1866, the main points in which are: It issued 7,296 new policies during the year, and for same period the receipts of the company were over \$3,000,000 (insuring twenty-two millions), while its disbursements, including claims by death and dividends, were but \$1,242,000, leaving a clear accumulation to their members (their "policyholders," for it is a strictly mutual company), of nearly two millions. They have again declared a dividend of 50 per cent.

Such results speak well alike for the management of the institution and the public confidence it enjoys—results which will be most satisfactory to the large number of Army and Navy officers who are insured by them, as well as their members generally throughout the United States.

MARRIED.

(Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of 75 cents each.)

McCANN—VULTE.—On Thursday, January 31st, at Trinity Church, by the Rev. Dr. Higbie, Lieutenant-Commander WILLIAM P. McCANN, U. S. Navy, to Miss MARY ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of the late Charles W. Vulte, of this city.

LYSTER—BENT.—January 30th, at the Church of the Epiphany, Washington, D. C., by the Rev. J. V. Lewis, H. P. Lyster, M. D., of Detroit, Mich., late Surgeon Fifth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and WINIFRED LEE, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Lee Bent, Captain U. S. Army.

McDERMID—METCALF.—On Tuesday evening January 22d, at Trinity Church, Charleston, N. H., by Rev. J. M. Peck, Rector, Brewster Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. McDermid, of Chicago, to Miss FRANK E. only daughter of the late Governor Metcalf, of New Hampshire.

CLARKE—BUTLER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, January 23d, by the Rev. A. P. Putnam, at the residence of Mr. Wm. H. Cary, Captain ALEXANDER S. CLARKE, Forty-fourth U. S. Infantry, to Miss RUTH BUTLER, of Brooklyn.

BALDWIN—BLACKWOOD.—At the residence of the bride's sister, Northville, Mich., on the 10th day of January, by the Rev. J. Dubois, FRANK D. BALDWIN, First Lieutenant Thirty-seventh Infantry, stationed at Fort Harker, Kansas, to Miss ALLIE BLACKWOOD, of Northville, Mich.

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A Story in Three Parts,

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was commenced in THE GALAXY for January 1st, and was concluded in three numbers. In the number for February 15th was commenced the new serial

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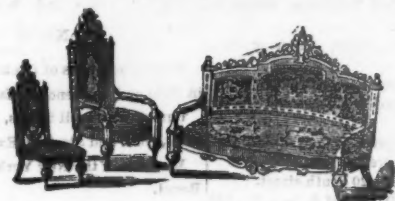
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TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 112 & 114 Broadway.

JANUARY 1, 1867.

Amount of Assets, January 1, 1866.....\$4,881,919 70
Amount of premiums received during 1866.....\$2,786,062 43
Amount of interest received and accrued, including premiums on gold, etc..... 332,742 04
3,088,804 47
\$7,970,724 17

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid losses by death.....\$480,197 33
Paid on account of deposit for minors..... 71 44
Paid for redemption of Dividends, Annuities, and surrendered and canceled Policies.....\$27,838 43
Paid Salaries, Printing and Office Expenses..... 91,378 85
Paid Commissions and Agency Expenses..... 280,796 85
Paid for Advertising and Medical Examinations..... 38,616 62
Paid Taxes, Internal Revenue Stamps, and Law Expenses.. 24,007 81
1,242,907 52
\$6,727,816 65

ASSETS.

Cash in hand, in Bank, and deposited in Union Trust Company.....\$ 532,154 79
Invested in United States Stocks, cost..... 2,300,301 24
(Market value, \$2,523,733 25.)
Invested in New York City Bank Stocks, cost..... 52,561 60
(Market value, \$57,518.)
Invested in New York State Stocks, cost..... 791,438 54
(Market value, \$825,890.)
Invested in other Stock, cost 21,687 50
(Market value, \$30,000.)
Loans on demand, secured by U. S. and other stocks..... 344,600 00
(Market value, \$381,526.)
Real estate..... 115,608 87
(Market value, \$225,000.)
Bonds and Mortgages..... 402,450 00
Premium Notes on existing Policies, bearing interest, 1,384,821 40
Quarterly and semi-annual Premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1867..... 836,438 89
Accrued Interest (not due) to Jan. 1, 1867..... 54,246 35
Accrued Rents (not due) to Jan. 1, 1867..... 2,474 32
Premiums on Policies in hands of Agents and in course of transmission.... 289,745 35
\$6,727,816 65

The Trustees have declared a Return Premium as follows: A Scrip Dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. upon all participating premiums on existing Policies, which were issued twelve months prior to January 1, 1867, and the Redemption of the Dividends declared in 1865.

Certificates will be redeemed in Cash on and after the first Monday in March next, on presentation at the Home Office. Policies subject to Notes will be credited with the Redemption on the settlement of next premium.

By order of the Board.

WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary.

During the year, 7,206 new Policies were issued, insuring \$23,734,308.

Balance Sheet of the Company, January 1, 1867.

Assets as above, at cost.....\$6,727,816 65
(Market value, \$7,009,092 25.)
Reserved for Losses due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1867.... \$64,291 43
Reserved for Reported Losses, awaiting proof, etc..... 40,000 00
Reserved for Special Deposit for minor children..... 314 32
Amount reserved for re-insurance on all existing Policies (valuations at 4 per cent. interest, net premium)..... 4,979,867 99
Return Premium, declared prior to 1864, payable on demand..... 93,394 96
Return Premium, 1865 (now to be paid)..... 331,643 56
Return Premium, 1865 (present value)..... 429,817 88
Return Premium, 1867 (present value)..... 597,392 00
Special Reserve (not divided) 1,191,194 51
\$6,727,816 65

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WILLIAM A. BOOTH (Booth & Edgar), No. 95 Front street.
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